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No. 64

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CONTENTS

PAGE

I. GENERAL INFORMATION....................................... 1

National

Desert Areas Being Made Fertile
(Li Binsheng; GUANGMING RIBAO, 9 Aug 79).................. 1

Ecology of Huanghe, Huai-Hai Plain Discussed
(Xiong Xi; TURANG, Apr 79)................................ 4

Management of Electricity for Agriculture Use Must Be Improved
(RENMIN RIBAO, 18 Aug 79)................................. 15

Briefs
Agricultural Loans Increased 17
New Herbicide Produced 17
Agricultural Dictionary 17
Food Regulations 17
Tree Breeding 18

ERRATUM: In JPRS 74662, 28 November 1979, No 61 of this series, p 9 of "Selections from ZAJIAO SHUIDAO WENDA" item 6 of the chart should read "sterile-free line."

Anhui

Briefs
Suxian Grain Procurement 19
Huaiyuan County Grain Output 19
Anhui Jute Production 19
Anhui Grain Output 19

CONTENTS (Continued) Page

Beijing

Briefs
Agricultural Rally 20

Fujian

Briefs
Fuzhou Wheat, Barley 21

Guangdong

Crop Breeding Achievements in Guangdong Reported
(NANFANG RIBAO, 26 Sep 79)............................ 22

Briefs
Animal Husbandry Forum 26
Afforestation Forum Held 26
Potassium Fertilizer Meeting 26
Guangzhou Rural Production 27
Pearl River Fish 27
Hainan Tropical Crop Symposium 27
Autumn Harvest 28
Rubber Plantation Profits 28
Guangdong Late Rice 28
Guangzhou Animal Husbandry 28
Bumper Rice Harvest Expected 29

Guangxi

Briefs
Guangxi County Water Conservancy 30
Guangxi Prefecture Melon Seeds 30
Farm Machinery Demonstration 30
Afforestation Projects 30

Guizhou

Briefs
Rural Work Conference 31
Guizhou County Founding Anniversary 31

Hebei

Briefs
Hebei Grain Meeting 32

CONTENTS (Continued) Page

Heilongjiang

Educated Youth Returning to Heilongjiang Being Settled (RENMIN RIBAO, 22 Aug 79)................................ 33

Briefs

Heilongjiang Flax Harvests 35
Heilongjiang County Canal System 35
Heilongjiang Land Reclamation 35
Heilongjiang Grain Procurement 35
Anda County Agriculture 36
Farm Hog-Breeding 36

Henan

Briefs

Henan Meeting on Goats 37
Henan Counties Oil-Bearing Crops 37

Hunan

Briefs

Hunan Prefecture Rice 38

Jiangsu

Peasant Family Acquires Wealth From Sideline Occupation (RENMIN RIBAO, 9 Aug 79)................................ 39

Debate Aroused Among Masses, by Jin Zhixiang, Wu Zhijun
Socialist Wealth Encouraged, by Zhu Qi

Researchers Cultivate New Strains of Cotton (Chen Yichao; GUANGMING RIBAO, 10 Aug 79)............... 42

No Chemical Pesticides Used in Vegetable Cultivation (Jiang Kezhou; GUANGMING RIBAO, 10 Aug 79).............. 44

Briefs

Jiangsu Grain Sales 45
Jiangsu Silkworm Cocoons 45
Jiangsu Irrigation Project 45
Jiangsu County Eliminates Aphids 45
Jiangsu County Grain Procurement 45
Jiangsu County Grain Task 45

CONTENTS (Continued) Page

Jiangsu County Surplus Grains 46
Jiangsu County Grain Sold to State 46
Fodder Work Meeting 46
Tree Planting 46
Water Conservancy Project 46

Jiangxi

Briefs

Grain, Oil Procurement 47
Jiangxi Rape Forum 47
Water Conservancy Seminar 47
Jiangxi County Tea-Oil Harvests 48

Jilin

Briefs

Jilin Peat Resource Surveys 49
Jilin Grain Procurement Conference 49
Jilin County Grain Output 49

Liaoning

Briefs

Liaoning Cotton Procurement 50
Liaoning Integrated Complexes 50
Liaoning Agricultural Experimental Work 50

Nei Monggol

'NEI MONGGOL RIBAO' Reporter Reveals Malpractice in Procurement
(Nei Monggol Regional Service, 25 Nov 79)................ 51

Briefs

Nei Monggol Animal Husbandry 52

Shaanxi

Briefs

Agricultural Progressive Congress 53
Shaanxi Irrigation Project 53
Shaanxi Forestry Conference 53

CONTENTS (Continued) Page

Shandong

Briefs
Shandong Protects Aquatic Resources 54

Shanghai

Briefs
Shanghai Agriculture Meeting 55
Shanghai Agricultural Economy Meeting 55
Shanghai Vegetable Supply 55
Shanghai Land Reclamation Group 55

Sichuan

Agrotechnology Credited for Bumper Harvest
(Li Jiajie; GUANGMING RIBAO, 8 Aug 79).................. 56

Sichuan Holds Meeting on Water Conservancy Construction
(Sichuan Provincial Service, 10 Nov 79)................. 58

Bonus, Compensation Contracts Must Be Fulfilled
(RENMIN RIBAO, 9 Aug 79)................................ 60

Briefs
Sichuan County Grain 62

Xinjiang

Higher Prices Paid for Extra-Quota Cotton Sales
(Xinjiang Regional Service, 30 Nov 79).................. 63

Briefs
Korla County Cotton Procurement 64
Xinjiang Bumper Harvest 64

Yunnan

Briefs
Yunnan Agriculture Conference 65
Yunnan National Timber Seminar 65

CONTENTS (Continued) Page

Zhejiang

Briefs

Zhejiang Rainfall 66
Zhejiang Prefecture Jute Harvest 66
Zhejiang County Rapeseed Production 66
Zhejiang County Tea-Oil Seeds 66
Zhejiang County Grain Output 66
Zhejiang Silkworm Cocoons 67
Pujiang County Cotton Harvest 67
Lishui Prefecture Afforestation 67
Yearend Distribution 67

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

DESERT AREAS BEING MADE FERTILE

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 9 Aug 79 p 2

[Article by Li Binsheng [2621 3453 3932], Beijing Forestry College: "A Discussion on the Transformation and Use of Northwest Deserts"]

[Text] In northwest China, there are 1.9 billion mu of sandy deserts and the Gobi. In the past, people took land of sand dunes as being useless for agriculture. With the development of modern science and technology, we now begin to realize that sand dunes are not only useful but also highly valuable after they are improved, being suitable for the production of fruit trees and enterprises of agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry. China must expand its acreage of cultivated land to meet the needs of agricultural development. The transformation of sandy land is an important aspect of farmland expansion.

Our country has rich experience in the harnessing of sand by the people and by scientific experiments. Channeling water to harness the sand on river banks and building protective forest belts at the same time are good means of constructing basic farmlands. According to the experience of the people in Jingbian and Yulin in North Shaanxi, who had channeled in water for washing sand dunes to build farmland, only 40 workdays were required to level each mu of land; this was 5 to 10 times more efficient than the usual way of leveling and raising the earth with manual labor. In Jingbian, the Yanchiaopan brigade now has 5,070 mu of farmland which were all built in this way, by transforming the sand dunes. In the great Taklimakan Desert region of Xinjiang, the average annual rainfall is scanty, and the weather is dry and very windy. In this region, irrigation for the fields must have the protection of forest belts. For instance, in Shache [Yarkant] County, there are 120 million trees, the total length of forest belts protecting the fields is over 60 kilometers, and forests cover 12 percent of the land. Thanks to the role played by irrigation and protective forests, the county's total output of grain and total number of animals have both more than doubled, compared with before liberation. The accumulation of timber from the protective forests exceeds 500,000 cubic meters.

In the desert region of west China, irrigation of the fields is dependent mainly on the rivers formed by water from melted ice and snow in the high mountains. In the eastern part of the region, irrigation depends mainly on the water sources of the Huang He, Xiliao He, and their tributaries. At present, these rivers still have untapped potential. For instance, the Wuding He, a tributary of the Huang He, now serves irrigation with 200 million cubic meters of water, only 20 percent of its capacity. More new bases of production can be built on the riverbanks by fully utilizing the water resources of these rivers. Underground water can also be used for agricultural development. For instance, in the Turpan basin of Xinjiang, agriculture has been developed mainly by building wells to use the underground water. Water sources must be determined before underground water can be used; otherwise, after a certain period, the level of the underground water may drop and the quality of the water may deteriorate. Building forests on sand dunes and transforming drifting sand into pastureland can also provide agriculture with fertilizer. According to observations and experiments over many years, under the climatic condition of the prairie zone, either sowing or planting sand-consolidating shrubs which can adapt themselves to drifting sand and grow fast can also guard against wind erosion, if the shrubs are sown or planted at the proper density. In 3 to 5 years, the drifting sand can be transformed into sandy land of economic value. If airplanes are used for sowing or tractors are used for building forests, it will be possible to accelerate the afforestation of sand dunes. Though the land of drifting sand has no organic substance, some leguminous shrubs can grow very well and are fine feeds, which can be used as fertilizer. Every 1,000 jin of their dried stalk and foliage contain the same amount of nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium as 100 jin of chemical fertilizer. The seeds of two shrubs, hua-pang [5363 2761] and ta-lang [6431 6745], have very high edible oil content; the oil content of hua-pang is 20.3 percent.

In Ningxia, Gansu, and other provinces and regions, there are desert prairie zones with annual rainfall of 150 to 250 millimeters. Afforestation in these areas of drifting sand dunes must be accompanied by engineering measures, such as construction of screens of straw or clay to protect the growing plants against the sand. In these desert areas, there are lake basins of grasslands where the level of underground water is fairly high and trees can be planted for timber.

In the northwest region of wind and sand, animal husbandry is the principal production enterprise using the desert prairies; however, with the protection of forest belts, these areas can also develop a certain amount of agriculture. In the past, reclamation failed in some localities mainly because they paid attention only to water resources, in the belief that irrigation alone would make farming successful, and overlooked the role of protective forests. They should know that wind erosion may destroy topsoil and young sprouts and that protective forests can prevent the erosion of soil by the wind. The key to the improvement of sandy soil is to apply plenty of organic fertilizer. The development of animal husbandry will meet the requirement of soil improvement for organic fertilizer. In the desert region, the integration of agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry is more important than in other regions. In the vast desert region, many natural resources can be used and the potential for multiple undertakings is very great. For instance, fish breeding can be undertaken in places with fresh water lakes; plants with a honey base, such as ning-tiao, hua-pang, ta-lang, and dates, can be used in beekeeping. Sandy land can be used for the cultivation of medicinal herbs; the branches of many plants grown in sandy soil are useful for weavers. Sandy lands are best for the development of fruit trees and vines, such as grapes, apples, and melons. Grapes growing on sandy land mature early, contain more sugar, suffer less from diseases and pests, and have no root knot aphids.

For the construction of protective forest belts in the three northern regions, it will be necessary to build 80 million mu of forests. In addition to mobilizing the masses for afforestation, we must also establish many afforestation sites on the vast frontline of wind and sand; this should be a multiple undertaking, combining agriculture and animal husbandry with afforestation. These sites will supply saplings and technical experience for the construction of the protective forests and, at the same time, provide the state with large quantities of subsidiary products from their undertakings. For instance, the Niu-chia-liang state-run afforestation site in Yulin County, north Shaanxi, has nine cadres and 16 workers. In the last dozen years they transformed some 200,000 mu of sand dunes into forest land, set up 400 mu of nurseries, planted more than 20 mu of fruit trees, planted 20,000 mu of forests each year, kept more than 100 sheep and 40 hogs, and grew fields of vegetables and wheat. According to estimates, every year each of them can create more than 2,000 yuan of wealth for the state.

At present, an obstacle in the work of harnessing sand is the shortage of seeds of fine plants. When this question is solved, we can employ an airplane to sow seeds over some 20,000 mu of sand dunes and hilly loess land every day. It is suggested that the seed company could organize production units to breed most urgently required seeds of fine plants. If necessary, the company should set up large plots of seed stock in order to meet the shortage of seeds.

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ECOLOGY OF HUANGHE, HUAI-HAI PLAIN DISCUSSED

Nanjing TURANG [SOIL] in Chinese No 2, Apr 79 pp 41-44

[Article by Xiong Xi [3574 3015] of the Nanjing Soil Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences: "Ecological System of the Huanghe and Huai-Hai Plain"]

[Text] The Huanghe and Huai-Hai Plain is an independent ecological system with a distinctive structure and characteristics, which have undergone change as a result of different measures taken by man. If the plain of the Huanghe and Huai-Hai is to be quickly and properly put in order, it will be necessary to analyze its characteristics and changes as well as the projects to re-order it from the angle of the ecological system.

1. Significance of the Ecological System and the Substance of Its Study

Ecology is the science that studies the relationship between living and non-living organisms on the surface of the earth, it has important meaning for the rational use and improvement of nature, the prediction and control in advance of farm, forestry, and livestock production, and for improvements to the living environment of mankind. The ultimate objective of study of the ecosystem is the creation of favorable environmental conditions for mankind's existence. Study of the ecosystem accords with dialectical materialism, is broad in its applications, and is a powerful weapon for building the national economy.

For the realization of the four modernizations and for the early conversion of our country into a socialist power, we must pay close attention to the study and practice of the ecosystem. The development and use of all natural resources, the socialist modernization of agriculture, the rational placement of industries, and disposition of the three wastes will all require study of the ecosystem. We should study the laws governing the structure and change of every ecosystem so as to avoid destruction of the balance of the ecosystem, while at the same time creating an ecosystem that meets the needs of mankind.

By the ecosystem is meant the network manifest on the natural landscape of the earth. The term "network" illuminates both the factors inherent in the economic system and their complexity and interrelationship with the external environment. Prairies, forests, farmlands, lakes, and rivers are all independent ecosystems. The Huanghe and Huai-Hai Plain is also an independent ecosystem. Small ecosystems join to become large ecosystems, and simple ecosystems combine to form complex ecosystems. The supreme ecosystem is the biosphere.

Study of the substance of the ecosystem may be roughly divided into the following three categories:

First is the study of the structure and function of the ecosystem. The ecosystem is composed of the living and non-living things that occupy the surface of the earth. Climate, rocks, water, soil, light, and heat belong to the non-living category; animals, plants, and micro-organisms belong to the living category. Every integral part of the ecosystem has its own independent properties and processes for the intake, transformation, and transmittal of material energy. No element of the ecosystem exists by itself; all are mutually related, mutually dependent, and mutually restrictive. Each element is subject to the influence of surrounding elements, and influences those surrounding elements in turn. When one element changes, the other elements change in response and cause changes in the entire ecosystem in a chain reaction. Ecosystems of different structures have different functions, and their advantages and disadvantages for human life and the building of national economies are different. Therefore, it is necessary to analyze mutual conflicts and to find the reasons for advantages and disadvantages, as well as the crucial problems in evaluating the ecosystem, in order to get rid of the harmful and foster the beneficial.

Second is study of balances and changes within the ecosystem. The ecosystem can change, and at any given time, the ecosystem has a given condition. When the external environment cannot affect changes in ecology nor maintain its original state, this is called balance. When the surrounding environment seriously affects the ecology and destroys the balance, a change in the ecosystem occurs. Since the ecosystem is an integration of the living and inorganic environment, it is able to maintain a certain balance. When it is disturbed by external forces, it has the capacity to restore itself, going from balance to imbalance and from inbalance back to balance. But this restorative capacity is limited, and when that limit is exceeded, it is unable to restore itself to its original state. We must pay full heed to this. Additionally, and inasmuch as the ecology can change, people can devise changes in the ecosystem for the benefit of mankind, but if people miscalculate, a reaction can occur in the ecosystem to create irreversible consequences or bring retribution upon mankind. When man changes the ecosystem, the new ecosystem acts, in turn, upon mankind. Consequently, we must not only study the structure and function of the natural ecosystem, but also study both internal relationships and their relation to the external environment, study the different extent to which man's activities affect the ecosystem, and explore the laws that govern change in the ecosystem.

Third is study of the remolding and manipulation of the ecosystem, and the adoption of appropriate measures, based on the laws that govern change and on the advantages and disadvantages of the ecosystem, to make the ecosystem develop in a direction that is beneficial to mankind. Under present circumstances, if suitable measures cannot be taken temporarily to remold the ecosystem, then thought must be given as to how to fit measures to conditions and, while avoiding destruction of the ecosystem, to use and maintain the balance of the ecosystem. In order to adapt to or remold the ecosystem, it is necessary to understand the direction of development of the ecosystem, the laws that govern its change and the mechanisms for regulating and controlling it. It is also necessary to estimate and forecast the effect of environmental factors on the ecosystem, and on the basis of study of the ecosystem's structure, function, balance and changes, to use mathematical matrices and electronic computers to classify and delineate the ecosystem as well as to study ways to use and remold it and methods to regulate and control it.

From an overall viewpoint, the earth's biosphere is a gigantic but precise ecosystem. The impact of human production activities on the ecosystem has been intensified by the development of human society and of science and technology. The ecosystem is composed of countless sub-systems, and each sub-system is a component part of the total ecosystem. In the overall ecosystem, the soil ecosystem occupies an extremely important position.

Soil is an important integral part of the ecosystem, and it is also an independent sub-system. Viewed from the standpoint of the ecosystem, the soil changes in the wake of the development of the ecosystem, while at the same time changes in the soil affect the development of the ecosystem. Therefore, some people feel that the soil constitutes a major foundation for the ecosystem of the earth's land. In the ecosystem of the Huanghe and Huai-Hai Plain, soil is, without a doubt, an even more important integral part.

The remolding and utilization of nature must be considered as a totality and be minutely analyzed, and this requires study from the standpoint of the ecosystem. That some work has not been done well results, in large part, from failure to make an integrated analysis from the standpoint of the ecosystem, instead treating matters in an isolated way or even forcing certain issues so that human toil runs contrary to objective laws, with consequent failure in the end. Such was the case with efforts in the Northwest in water and soil conservation, when debate went on for a long period about measures for improvement and use, but with no study of the ecosystem being undertaken. As a result, efforts to conserve the water and the soil continue year after year, but no reduction takes place in the amount of silt carried by the Huanghe. The loess highlands of the Northwest were dense forests and fertile plains in ancient times. History has recorded that in the more than 3100 years between the Qin Dynasty and the advent of liberation, serious bursting of the dikes in the lower reaches of the Huanghe occurred 973 times, but in the 580-year period from the time of Wang Mang to the early Sui, this occurred only twice. Buried soil also proves that the loess highlands historically supported not only dense forests, but also lush grasses. At that time, this region was an ecosystem of forests and grassy plains where nomadic pasturage was dominant and cropland scant. Later, with the advance of feudal society and the blind felling of the forests and the unbridled denudation of the grasslands, the forests and the grasslands were destroyed, and other vegetation was destroyed too. In short, the ecosystem was destroyed, resulting in a contraction of the area of forestlands, the utter annihilation of the grassy plain, the southward advance of the desert, scant rainfall, and changeable climate, with the loss not only of large amounts of water and soil, but a great diminution of agricultural production as well as with the security of the lower reaches of the Huanghe coming under serious threat. RENMIN RIBAO, in a recent issue, carried the suggestion of comrades Tong Dalin [4547 1129 2651], Bao Tong [7637 1749], and Shi Shan [4258 1472] that the loess highlands of the Northwest no longer be used chiefly for farming, but principally for the livestock industry, or for the forestry and livestock industries. This is a view reached after consideration of the problem from the standpoint of the ecosystem.

The Kermi sandy wastes of Jilin constitute one of the largest of our country's 10 deserts. A hundred years ago, this was a place crisscrossed by rivers, with plenty of water and lush grass. After the 19th century, the Qing Dynasty pursued a policy of opening the wilds to development, with no regard for the balance of the ecosystem. A large area of sandy grassland was developed, vegetation of the prairie was destroyed, and the sandy layer of soil was whipped up by the wind to form moving dunes, making the prairie ecology into a desert ecology. Because of lack of regard for the balance of the ecosystem, our country's largest desert, the Takla Makan, is still migrating southward. The opening to cultivation of more than 3 million mu of grassland at Hulunbeir in 1960 brought about desertification. Not only were no crops harvested, but the natural prairie was also destroyed, with serious effects on development of the livestock industry. At the present time, such events are taking place in Xinjiang, Gansu, and Ningxia. Furthermore, over-pasturing of the grasslands, permitting livestock to feed before the grass has fully grown, can also promote the desertification of the prairie. Instances where this, as well as the destruction of the forest ecosystem, has occurred are legion. In numerous forest areas where cutting has been heavy, with little reforestation taking place, destruction of the dynamic equilibrium of the forest ecosystem has taken place, with resulting losses of soil and water and a deterioration in the climate of the area. In the Damenglong region of Xishuangbanna in Yunnan Province, 3 years after the destruction of the forests, fertility of the soil dramatically dropped and had to be abandoned, and many plants and animals were faced with extinction. In Luchun prefecture, once the forests were cut down, the ecosystem lost its ability to regulate the hydrology of the area, resulting in numerous mountain streams drying up, the climate deteriorating, cultivation of rice made impossible and serious effects ensuing for the development of agriculture. The above examples amply demonstrate the evil consequences of ignoring study of the ecosystem and blindly going ahead.

2. Characteristics of and Changes in the Ecosystem of the Huanghe and Huai-Hai Plain

The region of the Huanghe and Huai-Hai Plain encompasses Hebei, Shandong, Henan, northern Jiangsu, northern Anhui, Beijing, and Tianjin. Enclosed by mountains on three sides and bordering the sea in the east, it is the largest alluvial plain in our land. Within this vast plain, land resources abound, with fertile alluvial soil extending everywhere. The layer of soil is deep and the topography flat, suited for tractor-plowing. Water resources are also abundant. There are the three large water systems of the Huanghe, the Huaihe, and the Haihe, together with their numerous branches. Annual rainfall is from 400 to 1000 millimeters. Not only is there copius above-ground water, but a large volume that can be developed for use also lies below ground. At the same time, the weather is mild, permitting either three crops in 2 years of two crops in 1 year. This is an important agricultural area of our country, but natural disasters here have been rather serious is the past. The ecosystem is frequently hindered and damaged by drought, waterlogging, or salinization, with agricultural production being stalled for long periods, or with crop production low and unstable.

The frequent occurrence of flooding, waterlogging, drought, salinization, and alkalization calamities on the Huanghe and Huai-Hai Plain is congenital, and mainly an outgrowth of the climate, the topography, the river hydrology, and the hydrogeology. Because of the effects of the southeast monsoon, the amount of rainfall on the Huanghe and Huai-Hai Plain decreases progressively northward. At the same time, rainfall is not evenly distributed, and consequently droughts can easily occur, as can accumulations of salt on the surface of the soil. Secondly, the Huanghe and Huai-Hai Plain was formed chiefly by the repeated flood deposits of the Huangha, which left many river beds higher than the old riverways on the flat land and created a gently undulating topography. The complex terrain between hills and hollows makes the draining of water difficult, which often gives rise to the calamities of waterlogging and salinization. Much of the Huaihe water system lies underground, but the Huanghe is higher than the surrounding land by several meters, and most of the tributaries of the Huaihe are also above ground. As a result, not only can waterlogging not be drained away, but, quite the contrary, the waterlogging is supplemented by the underground water, which both acts as a source of salinity and directly raises the water table on both sides of the rivers, leading to intense salinization and alkalization of the soil. The underground water situation is intimately related to flooding, waterlogging, drought, salinization, and alkalization. The lower the terrain, the more obstructed the flow of both surface and underground water, and the closer to the surface the underground water, the more the evaporation and the higher the deposits of minerals on the surface of the soil. Not only is waterlogging thus intensified, but the soil becomes alkaline or saline extremely easily. If the underground water table is excessively deep, drought can occur extremely easily.

Prior to liberation, almost 100 million mu on the Huanghe and Hui-Hai were saline or alkaline soil. Of this, 80 percent was cultivated, which because of drought, waterlogging, salinization and alkalization, produced per mu crop yields below 100 or 150 jin. At that time, this sentence circulated, "No early harvest; the waterlogging never stops, yet good crop weather endures for half an autumn." Faced with the above-stated natural calamities of flooding, waterlogging, drought, salinization and alkalization, reactionary rulers throughout history were unable to offer any resistance; only in socialist New China was it possible to control the Huanghe and the Huai-Hai. Once New China was established, a broad front was opened to control the Huanghe and Huai-Hai Plain. But during the early period of liberation, since no one analyzed existing problems of the Huanghe and Huai-Hai from the angle of the ecosystem, some people supposed that the principal reason for the low production of the Huanghe and Huai-Hai Plain was the low organic content of the soil, requiring agricultural measures to spread more organic fertilizer. Some people supposed the reason for low productivity to be insufficient moisture content and urged irrigation. Neither of these statements was wrong, but they did not come to grips with the chief conflict, and so the problem of production could not be solved. Beginning in 1954, we conducted a 4 to 5 year examination of the soil, and studied the process of soil formation and its relationship to the environment; we studied the laws governing the movement of saline water in this region, further confirming that the main conflicts in the ecosystem of the Huanghe and Huai-Hai Plain are a combination of the catastrophes of drought, waterlogging, salinization and alkalization. An unintegrated solution to the problems of drought, waterlogging, salinization and alkalization, without changing the original ecosystem but separately applying organic fertilizer, or carrying out irrigation, could in no way solve the problem nor increase the agricultural productivity of this region. The salt comes with the water and the salt leaves with the water. To wash away and flush out the salt, there must be irrigation and drainage, not "only eating without defecating." But because there was no common understanding at the time about drainage and storage, views varied, measures lacked forcefulness, and the old ecosystem saw no change; consequently, changes in the Huanghe and Huai-Hai were not great.

During the late 1950's, blind irrigation was carried out in order to solve drought problems. There was irrigation without draining and storing without releasing, which brought about a recrudescence of the evils of salinization, alkalization and the formation of marshes. At that time I went on an observation tour of Hebei, Henan, and Shandong, and when I saw the changes in the ecosystem, they were too horrible to look at. The emphasis at that time was "1 mu of land versus 1 mu of sky." Water was only put in, but never taken out, so many flatland areas had become inundated regions to the point that in the county seat of Puyang County in Henan, boats had to be used to get around. The consequences for storage of water in reservoirs on the plain was more serious. The underground water level all around the reservoirs was raised, and the soil had become salinized, alkalized and bog-like. The more water impounded in the reservoirs, the greater the area affected. For example, because of the impounding of water at the Guoliuwa Reservoir and the Hua County Reservoir in the Yuantingfeng irrigation area in Henan, in the Dongdian Reservoir in Hebei, in the Tongfanghong Reservoir in Baoding City, and in the Banqiao Reservoir in Gaoyang County, salinization, alkalization and spreading of marshes occurred in the surrounding land. Even the temporary "Mantianxing," "Putaochuan," and "Yuci Daigua" reservoirs caused a serious rise in the underground water and the salinization and alkalization of the soil. Some rivers that had formerly been used to provide drainage were dammed to store water for irrigation and to permit navigation, thereby raising the water level and causing a rise in the underground water in areas along the river, with waterlogging and salinization reaching calamitous proportions and houses toppling as a result. At that time, 5 dams were constructed along the Tuhaihe in Shandong between Liucheng and Yucheng; in Hebei, 7 dams were built on the Xiaozhanghe in the Dongfeng irrigation area, and 29 dams were built in Heilonggang, while in Hengshui County dams were built to impound water on the Fuyanghe. The Jintihe in Shandong was also dammed. Because these rivers were dammed, the water table was raised, with serious effects on the soil of neighboring lands in salinization, alkalization, and formation of marshes. In many areas where drainage had been rendered impossible, the rise in the water table over large areas caused salt to accumulate on the surface of the soil. Gaotang and Xiajin in Shandong were rich and populous regions, for which reason they were known locally as golden Gaotang and golden Xiajin, but they were turned into gray and barren lands because of the harm done by salinization and alkalization. Use of irrigation ditches over a long period of time can also lead to salinization, alkalization, and the formation of marshes along the shores of the ditches. The longer the ditches are used, the wider the area affected, and the greater the harm done. A soul-stirring sight appears before the eyes. At that time I traveled all over the North China Plain areas of secondary salinization, alkalinization and marsh formation, seeing only a single well in Guan County in Shandong where no secondary salinization and alkalization had taken place in its area of irrigation. This was its own ecosystem, and it greatly inspired me. Later on, in Pakistan, I saw motor-pumped wells built to control the harm done by waterlogging and salinization. This intensified my faith to experiment with the use of wells to irrigate and to provide drainage. But we did not plan to dig deep motor-pumped wells. This would be both too expensive and not easily popularized. In 1965, we dug five simple wells in Fengqiu County in Henan, and began experiments with pumping water for irrigation and drainage. Results were very good in that both the water table was lowered and salinity controlled, and when drought was being fought, salinity and alkalinity could be controlled to give full play to the use of wells for irrigation and for drainage. Later on, with the support of scientific commissions nationwide, Fengqiu became a 100,000 mu experimental area for irrigation and drainage wells, and still another such experimental area was set up in Yucheng in Shandong.

The successful use of wells to irrigate and to drain has spread by itself without any promotion throughout the North China Plain, and has shown great growth. After 1973, the Xuzhou area of Jiangsu Province also promoted the well-irrigation and well-drainage method, from which it can be seen that practice is the sole criterion for testing truth. A successful measure will, sooner or later, be accepted by the masses.

Later on, in answer to the call of Chairman Mao, the Haihe came under control, and the problem of drainage on the North China Plain was solved. A foundation had been laid for the control of drought, waterlogging, salinization and alkalization. On this foundation, broad development took place in wells for irrigation and wells for drainage. Furthermore, through the development of a combination of wells, gullies, and ditches to flush away salinity and get clear water, "underground reservoirs" were developed, and through the unified regulation of rain water, river water, soil water, and underground water, and a grasp of the laws that govern water salinity, the saline soil problem was virtually controlled, the ecosystem showed a clear change, the fertility of the soil rose remarkably, and the face of agricultural production was greatly changed from a single harvest in a single year or three harvests in 2 years to two harvests in a single year or five harvests in 2 years.

In the new 10-year plan, an engineering project to bring water from the south to the north is provided for as a means of solving the water shortage in the north. The bringing of water from the south to the north is a vast project to change nature, which will inevitably greatly affect the ecosystem of the Huanghe and Huai-Hai Plain. Such a prodigious modernized project must be highly scientific and well planned; it must take into full consideration the effect on the ecosystem of the Huanghe and Huai-Hai by the movement of water from the south to the north, and not be initiated solely on the basis of engineering. It must contain an integrated conception of the ecosystem. We can analyze whether or not the Grand Canal, which runs from the north to the south, is a good canal or a bad canal. In order to travel around to visit scenic places, Emperor Yang of the Sui Dynasty wasted vast amounts of human and material strength to dig this canal, and though it served some function for navigation, it also impeded the path to the sea of water drained form the western part of the Huanghe and Huai-Hai Plain to become an "accomplice" in the droughts, waterlogging, salinization, and alkalizations that have afflicted the Huanghe and Huai-Hai.

Reportedly, the eastern spur of the northward transfer of southern water will largely use this canal, on which several dams will be built to force the water to flow northward from the south. This will inevitably raise the water level of the canal and block the natural drainage. If navigation on it is also intended, the level of the canal will be raised even further. This will be bound to cause salinization, alkalization, and the formation of marshes on both sides of the canal. It is said that water from the Yangtze cannot be sent northward during the first half of the year, and that the last half of the year must be awaited to direct the water to North China. At this time of year, North China's agriculture has no need of water, so it will be carried through ditches that are higher than the surrounding land to reservoirs on the plain for storage. Such transporting and storing of water will, in time, make it very difficult to prevent the salinization, alkalization, and formation of marshes in adjacent areas. Furthermore, congestion of water in the rivers will facilitate an automatic irrigation, which will inevitably and spontaneously bring about an inundation of abandoned wells and ditches to cause a great increase in underground water levels, leading to secondary salinization and alkalization of the soil. It appears that the eastern spur of the scheme to bring southern water northward will find it extremely difficult to avoid secondary salinization and alkalization of the soil, and the scientific use of water and the management of water will be even more difficult. Just what future changes will take place in the direction of the ecosystem of the region served by the northern transfer of southern water will be keyed to whether, in the process of transferring water, using water, and managing water, an earnest, strict, and rigorous scientific attitude can be maintained throughout.

3. Study and Control of the Huanghe and Huai-Hai Plain Ecosystem

In the study of an ecosystem, most important is the study of the formation, function, and reaction to disturbances by man of the ecosystem. Ecosystems present a "coherent" and complex object for study that require use of the following three combinations if they are to be studied well and studied thoroughly. First is the combination of the macroscopic and the microscopic. Study of the macroscopic is the starting point and point of return for study of the microscopic. Microscopic study is the foundation for macroscopic study. The Huanghe and Huai-Hai Plain is a totality that may sometimes require even consideration of the entire water system or drainage area. Without macroscopic study, its broad outlines cannot be grasped; the laws governing changes in the system cannot be studied, and an overall plan cannot be drawn up. Additionally, a study of the ecosystem of the Huanghe and Huai-Hai must have as its foundation a thorough inquity into the interrelationship of the living things and non-living things within the system, particularly the soil. Thus, numerous microscopic things must be studied and some complex problems thoroughly explored, such as the reasons for high and low yields in various areas, soil fertility factors and how they change, and rise and fall and change in the underground water. Only when macroscopic study is combined with microscopic study can the ecosystem of the Huanghe and Huai-Hai be thoroughly understood.

Second is the combination of integrated analysis and research on individual matters. The history of the development of the natural sciences tells us that the division of labor in science becomes increasingly fine and that research becomes increasingly penetrating, but in order to understand weighty theoretical questions or production problems, a high degree of scientific integration is required. This is particularly true in the study of ecosystems. Without an integrated analysis of the problems of the Huanghe and Huai-Hai Plain, a lopsided view will alwasy result, or faulty conclusions may even be reached. But the problem of the Huanghe and Huai-Hai Plain is so complex as to require the mobilization of many scientific disciplines for joint study. Before the Cultural Revolution, it used to be said that, "In the land of the Huang, the Huai and the Hai, things are a little lopsided. There are many kinds of soldiers, and long periods of drought." This task will require much geographical work, pedological work, water conservancy work, agronomical work and hydrogeological work. Not one of these can be omitted. Therefore, study work on the Huanghe and Huai-Hai Plain must have an integrated plan and tight organization, with various scientific disciplines coordinated to wage war toward a common goal, and with each scientific specialty being brought into play to do penetrating and painstaking work. Naturally, each field of scientific study must have its own particular emphasis, and be focused to solve key problems; it cannot work on problems just as it sees fit. Finally, all the data accumulated by each scientific field are to be systematized and integrated, for only in this way can correct conclusions be reached and rational plans be formulated.

Third is the combination of remote sensing technology and mathematical matrices. Remote sensing can make observations of ecosystems on an integrated and global scale to provide an overall view of the entire system so as to permit understanding of the position and characteristics of each individual part. Use of remote sensing technology in the study of the Huanghe and Huai-Hai Plain's ecosystem can bring far-reaching, rapid, accurate and broad benefits. The integrated character of and changes in the ecosystem can be quantitatively reflected through the use of mathematical methods. Mathematical matrices that use electronic calculators to make calculations will produce results very rapidly. Mathematical matrices of ecosystems can be used not only to chart reasonable use and management, but can also predict the effect of external factors on the ecosystem, and run checks on the management methods used on the ecosystem. Of course, at the moment we lack the necessary remote sensing technology and mathematical matrices, but doubtless in the future, as a result of the development of the four modernizations, we can fit these two modern technologies to the appraisal and management of the Huanghe and Huai-Hai Plain in order to develop industrial and agricultural production in this region more rapidly.

Just what thinking do we use to ponder the work on the Huanghe and the Huai-Hai? Is it the thinking of a small-scale peasant economy, or is it the thinking of large-scale modernized agriculture? Our starting point for thinking about problems must be a little high, and our plans to treat problems must match the requirements of modernized agriculture. For this reason, I shall put forward three incompletely developed proposals for the work on the Huanghe and Huai-Hai.

First, a plan for the division into regions and improvement of the ecosystems of the Huanghe and Huai-Hai. Divisions of the ecosystem are different from natural divisions. Divisions in the ecosystem must include human activities and even socio-economic conditions. Only through such a division into regions can the advantages and disadvantages of different systems be separated and sensible measures for improvements formulated. We are not the way we were back in the 1950's; now we have some ideas about how to improve the Huanghe and Huai-Hai Plain. We can divide it into regions and make plans for its improvement, fitting methods to the region.

Second, organize a unit to put in order the Huanghe and Huai-Hai. In barren saline and alkaline lands, where scant numbers of people live on large amounts of land, organize state farms in which farming comes first, but where other things may be done. Develop across-the-board production, and train technicians and workers to improve and use alkaline and saline soils. Putting the Huanghe and Huai-Hai in order is a large enterprise that cannot be brought about through simple reliance on research units. We can experiment by running modernized state farms in the area around Quzhou, Nanpi, and other places in Hebei Province, where a scant number of people occupy barren alkaline and saline land, in order to bring about the modernization of agriculture in putting the Huanghe and Huai-Hai in order.

Third, follow-up by scientific research units to solve knotty problems. Scientific research units differ from enterprise units, principally in their study of all difficult problems to solve the problems that enterprise units lack resources to attend to. Research units must be divested of all routine work so as to be able to devote themselves to examining and studying problems.

Enterprise and scientific research units form a unity, but each has its own independent functions. At present, many scientific research personnel do both research work and enterprise work, with the result that one or the other is not done well. This state of affairs must be changed.

9342
CSO: 8111/0224

MANAGEMENT OF ELECTRICITY FOR AGRICULTURE USE MUST BE IMPROVED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Aug 79 p 2

[Article by our own commentator: "Improving Management of Agricultural Electrical Usage"]

[Excerpts] Agricultural electrical usage is an important aspect of the nation's overall electrical usage. In accordance with the level of agricultural mechanization and raising the farmer's material and cultural livelihood, our nation's agricultural electrical usage will continuously increase. In the early days after the liberation, the total agricultural electrical usage nationwide was just 200 million kilowatts. In the first half of this year, compared with the same period of last year, it has increased 15.5 percent. The development of rural electrical power utilities has played an important role in improving the backward conditions of the rural areas, raising the agricultural labor productivity, developing the enterprise of the commune and production team, fighting droughts and draining flooded areas, resisting natural disasters, and the struggle to achieve bumper harvests. Last year, Jiangsu Province suffered a great drought, and large electrical pumps of key water control projects in Yangzhou operating together pumped 530 million cubic meters and irrigated northern areas of Jiangsu A year of great drought was turned into a bumper harvest.

The development of agricultural electrical usage has produced some problems. Especially, the management of electrical power urgently needs to be improved. According to an analysis of surveys done by the concerned departments, every year, because of poor management, wasted electric power is equivalent to 10 percent of the agricultural electrical usage. The concrete causes of the waste are many-sided. First of all, the construction of electrical transmission lines does not follow technical standards; rather, they are placed every which way, are of poor quality, suffer many accidents, and the result is a very large loss of electrical power. At present, nationally we have more than 2.8 million kilometers of high and low voltage electrical lines, but of these 600,000 kilometers do not conform to the technical standards. Secondly, the management system of agricultural electricity is not uniform, has multiple leadership, and management is chaotic. [For instance] the electrical management of Qingyuan

County, Baoding District, Hebei, is connected with three units--the electrical supply bureau of Baoding in the electric management bureau of Beijing, the Baoding District electric bureau, Hebei Province electric bureau and the electric bureau of Qingyuan County. Due to illogical distribution, ununiform arrangement, and circuitous electrical transmission, damage to electrical lines is great, and stealing and cheating on electricity is severe. Annual loss of electricity amounts to 24 percent of total electrical capacity, and the loss from stealing and cheating amounts to 1.9 million kilowatts. The agricultural electrical usage of some areas of Anhui Province have six faults: 1) excessive losses from electrical transmission lines; 2) excessive nonstandard lines; 3) excessive fatalities from electric shock; 4) excessive electrical loads; 5) excessive nonpayment of electrical bills; 6) excessive nonmetered electrical usage, stealing and cheating on electricity. If these problems are not solved in time, the development of production will be influenced.

If one wishes to change the conditions mentioned above, the key is to grasp the construction and management of agricultural electrical usage effectively. Some people claim that the percentage of agricultural usage nationwide is not great, and the waste doesn't amount to much. There are also some who claim that agricultural electrical usage is scattered and difficult to manage. These are wrong. Viewing of the country as a whole, agricultural electrical usage is not inconsiderable; among various industries' electrical usage, it is second only to the chemical industry. Under the present conditions of electrical deficiency, if the agricultural sector uses electricity rationally, we can use the conserved electricity in industrial production and can increase the output value to more than 7 billion. If one uses it in field irrigation, over 300 million mu of land could receive water. From the point of view of energy, it is equal to saving 1.5 million tons of coal. Therefore, it is important that the rural areas understand how to conserve electrical usage in the present effort to increase production and practice economy.

9499
CSO: 4007

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL LOANS INCREASED--Agricultural loans granted by branch offices of the Agricultural Bank in Henan, Shandong and Shanxi during the first half of 1979 exceeded those of the same period of 1978 by nearly 700 million yuan. These loans were used to buy more than 14,200 large- and medium-sized tractors, 1,280,000 tons of chemical fertilizer and 198 million jin of superior seeds and to sink more than 12,300 pump wells. In the first 8 months of 1979, the total amount of due and overdue agricultural loans repaid to the bank reached 6,870 million yuan, a 42.2 percent increase over that of the same period of 1978. In the same period, the amount of savings deposits of rural commune members rose by 630 million yuan, an increase of 600 million [sic] yuan over the comparable period of 1978. [Hong Kong JING JI DAO PAO in Chinese 21 Nov 79 p 27]

NEW HERBICIDE PRODUCED--A new herbicide, known as "Yeyanku" [wild oat killer], has been produced by the Northwest University and has been proved to have an effective rate for controlling wild oats in wheat fields of about 90 percent. [Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jul 79 p 4]

AGRICULTURAL DICTIONARY--Nanjing, 19 Oct--The Jiangsu Scientific and Technological Publishing House recently published the "Agricultural Dictionary" with 7,400 terms in 17 branches of agricultural sciences explained in 1.8 million words and over 700 pictures. Over 100 professors and specialists compiled and edited this dictionary under the sponsorship of the Agricultural and Water Conservancy Office under the Jiangsu Provincial Revolutionary Committee. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0226 GMT 19 Oct 79 OW]

FOOD REGULATIONS--Beijing, 20 Oct--The State Council recently promulgated "PRC Food Sanitation Management Regulations." The regulations contain stipulations regarding "food sanitation criteria," "food sanitation requirements," "food sanitation management," "sanitation management of food for import and export" and "reward and punishment." [OW300649 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0147 GMT 20 Oct 79 OW]

TREE BREEDING--Jinan, 2 Nov--The Chinese Forestry Society recently held a tree heredity and seed breeding academic discussion meeting in Qingdao, Shandong. Some 126 scientific and technical personnel from China's 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions attended the meeting. The meeting received 119 treatises. At the meeting Professor Fang Zongxi of the Shandong Oceanographic College delivered a report on trends in the development of cell genetics. [OW072112 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0236 GMT 2 Nov 79 OW]

CSO: 4007

BRIEFS

SUXIAN GRAIN PROCUREMENT--As of 26 November, Suxian Prefecture, Anhui, had procured 824.19 million jin of grain and 20,637,700 jin of oil and fat, overfulfilling the state quota by 21.2 and 175.1 percent respectively. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Nov 79 OW]

HUAIYUAN COUNTY GRAIN OUTPUT--Huaiyuan County, Anhui, reaped 90 million jin of grain more than last year. As of 29 October, the county had fulfilled state tax and purchase of surplus grain, totaling 136 million jin. As of 16 November the county had stored 190 million jin of grain and 4.3 million jin of oil-bearing crops. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Nov 79 OW]

ANHUI JUTE PRODUCTION--Anhui reaped a bumper jute harvest this year from its 500,000 mu. In Huoqiu County, a major jute-growing area in the province, per-unit yield from its 150,000 mu exceeded 700 jin, and the total procurement volume is expected to exceed 1 million dan. From 1 September to the end of October, the province purchased 1.56 million dan of jute, 630,000 dan more than the purchase made in the same period of 1978. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Nov 79 OW]

ANHUI GRAIN OUTPUT--Wuhe County, Anhui, produced a total of 400 million jin of grain this year, an increase of more than 110 million jin over that of 1978. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Nov 79 OW]

CSO: 4007

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL RALLY--The Beijing Municipal CCP and Revolutionary Committees recently hald a mobilization rally on farmland capital construction with the participation of Jia Tingsan and Wang Xian, responsible comrades of the municipal CCP committee. They also gave speeches. The participants to the rally pointed out if people failed to launch farmland capital construction and to build stable- and high-yielding farmland, it is impossible to begin agricultural modernization and the passive situation of suffering losses in production in times of drought and flood cannot be changed. It is necessary to implement the policy of equal values for mutual benefits in launching farmland capital construction and protect the commune members' activism to work hard on farmland capital construction. They pointed out that autumn drought is very serious this year. According to forecasts, there will be very little rainfall this winter and next spring. Since the wheat seedlings are very weak, it is therefore necessary to strengthen winter irrigation and collect more farm manure. [Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Nov 79 HK]

CSO: 4007

FUJIAN

BRIEFS

FUZHOU WHEAT, BARLEY--On 12 November the Fuzhou Municipal CCP Committee made three decisions to encourage and support communes and brigades in the countryside to plant more and better wheat and barley in accordance with the local conditions: first, it is necessary to insure the purchasing of barley planted by the communes and brigades no matter what the quality. Second, the grain departments must insure the exchange of flour, grain and subsidiary foodstuffs and a rational quantity of rice in accordance with the stipulated standard for wheat distributed by the communes and brigades. Third, it is necessary to supply 15 jin of chemical fertilizer to each mu of barley and wheat calculated in accordance with next year's harvest. These decisions were welcomed by the communes and brigades and many have revised their original winter sowing plans. [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 15 Nov 79 HK]

CSO: 4007

GUANGDONG

CROP BREEDING ACHIEVEMENTS IN GUANGDONG REPORTED

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 26 Sep 79 p 1

[Text] In the 30 years following the founding of the People's Republic Guangdong Province has scored great achievements in research in agricultural breeding. No matter whether it is paddy rice, dryland crops, cash crops, fruit trees or green crops, or in forestry or the breeding industry, a number of superior varieties have been bred and extended. In paddy rice alone, the number of new varieties bred has reached upward of 200. Quite a few of the well-known superior varieties, such as the "Aijiaonante," "Guangchangai," "Zhenzhuai" and "Guangluai No 4" among the improved varieties of paddy rice, the "Yueyou No 22" and "Yueyou No 551" among the improved varieties of peanuts, and the "Yueyuan No 5" among the improved varieties of jute, not only have given impetus solidly to the development of agricultural production in Guangdong Province, but also have acquired a far-reaching reputation nation-wide and made positive contributions to accelerating development of agricultural production in the country. These superior varieties have all been listed as major achievements in science and technology and received awards from the National Science Conference.

Guangdong's agricultural scientists and farm technicians originated the trend of breeding stunted paddy rice in the 1950's, 7 years before the emergence of short-stemmed varieties of paddy rice on the international scene. For this, they have received a great deal of attention from agricultural scientific circles abroad. All these accomplishments have vividly reflected the ambition and firm determination of Guangdong's agricultural scientists, farm technicians and breeders among the peasants to scale the heights of science.

Every single major result of the work of breeding an improved variety in the province has brought about a great increase in agricultural production. The breeding and extension of superior varieties are a most economical and effective step to stimulate an increase in agricultural production. Comrade Jin Shanbao [6855 0810 1405], president of the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, pointed out at the National Science Conference last year: "In the southern rice growing areas of our country, the varieties of paddy rice planted in the past had tall stems and were intolerant to fertilizer. When the per mu yield exceeded 500 to 600 jin, they were prone to lodging. And in places where typhoons occur, losses were even more severe. In the mid-1950's, our country was the first in the world to breed and extend a batch of short-stemmed, high-yielding superior seeds, such as the 'Aijiaonante,' 'Guangchangai' and 'Zhenzhuai.' They are unlikely to fall over even if the per mu yeild reaches over 1,000 jin. An generally, they can increase production by 100 to 200 jin per mu over that of the tall-stemmed varieties. In 1976, the gross harvest of early cropped rice in our country increased by 1.6 times, as compared to that in 1965. This achievement has therefore begun to plan its important role." These remarks were, of course, justified by actual events in Guangdong Province.

Peanuts are a major oil-bearing crop in Guangdong. The acreage planted to peanuts amount to 4 or 5 million mu every year. Since the founding of the People's Republic, through line selection and cross breeding, Guangdong has successively bred such superior seeds as "Shixuan No 3," "Yueyou 431" and "Zhanyou No 1," and stimulated a steady increase in production. However, after 1969, a fungus disease know as rust of peanut broke out all over Guangdong and seriously impeded the development of peanut production in the province. In 1972, agricultural research departments successfully bred a high-yielding superior seed, the "Yueyou 551," which is fertilizer tolerant and lodging resistant, and has a wide range of adaptability and strong resisting power to rust disease. From 1973 to 1976, it participated respectively in regional tests within the province and in the economically coordinated regions in the southern part of the country, and its yield stood first on the list of participants every time. The mean yield in 3 years of nation-wide tests increased by 20.6 percent over that of the standard variety, the "Shitouqi." On a per mu basis, the increase was about 100 jin. In the history of breeding improved varieties of peanuts, such a big increase in production has been seldom seen. Beginning in 1975, the "Yueyou 551" has been rapidly extended throughout the province. At present, approximately 4 million mu has been planted and the extension of the good seed has been realized in the main. Also, the "Yueyou 551" has been introduced for extension in nine southern provinces to make its contributions to expediting an increase in peanut production in our country.

Silk is a major export commodity of China. However, in the past, Guangdong all along used for its production of silkworms a yellow cocoon variety that had a low yield and produced silk of low quality, and therefore it lacked competitive power in the international market. In 1956, the Guangdong Provincial Academy of Agricultural Sciences, in cooperation with the South China Agricultural College, successfully bred a new, improved white cocoon variety that had a high yield and produced silk of relatively high quality. Designated the "Nannong No 7," it was suitable for raising in the hot and mostly wet climate of Guangdong. Therefore, in one move it changed Guangdong's backward conditions of being unable to export raw silk. In the 1970s, silkworm breeders in the province again successfully bred two improved varieties in succession, the "Guangnong No 3" and "Guangnong No 4."

The silk yield of both these varieties is even higher and the silk quality even better than the "Nannong No 7." In this alone, they have increased production of silkworm cocoons for the state by 20,000 to 30,000 dan annually, thus greatly accelerating development of Guangdong's silkworm production. The yield of silkworm cocoons in the province has increased from 100,000 dan in the early days following the liberation of the country to 450,000 dan last year. The cocoon yield per mu of mulberry trees has now surpassed the advanced levels in the world. For all this, credit is due to the breeding and extension of improved varieties of silkworms and mulberry trees.

In addition, the breeding of improved varieties of sugarcane, jute, kenaf, trees, and domestic fowl and animals has also yielded many good results and accelerated development of a diversified economy in Guangdong Province. Take sugarcane for example. Due to the fact that the over 20 improved varieties propagated, including the "Yuetang 63/237" and "Yuetang 57/423," can acclimatize to all kinds of soil and climatic conditions, the acreage planted to sugarcane in the province since the founding of the People's Republic has been expanded 6.6 times and the amount of sugar extracted has been increased close to 13 times. Worthy of note is that the "Songxiang" brown duck bred by the Foshan Prefectural Institute of Agricultural Sciences and the "Baisha" duck bred by the Baisha Good Breed Farm have become well-known commodities exported by Guangdong Province.

An important reason why scientific research in breeding in Guangdong can obtain major results is that breeding technicians are skilled in proceeding from actualities, in grasping principal contradictions in agricultural production, and in correctly setting up goals of breeding improved varieties. Take, for example, paddy rice. In the mid-1950s, it was through pouncing upon such weak links of paddy rice as being tall-stemmed, intolerant to fertilizer and liable to lodging that technicians broke a path to breeding stunted varieties of paddy rice. Following the solution of this contradiction, how could late-maturing rice escape from frost and wind damage became a key question to increasing production of paddy rice. Many technicians exerted themselves to tackle this key problem. Again, new progress was made and gratifying results were obtained. The "Guizhao" superior seed bred by the well-known paddy rice breeder, Huang Yaoxiang [7806 5069 4382], and his breeding team represented a major breakthrough. In the first and second crops this year, the "Guizhao" has been extended to more than 8 million mu of rice fields. It has played, and is still playing, a big part in promoting grain production in the province.

Research work in breeding has a broad mass base in Guangdong. Peasant-breeders and the four-level network of agricultural science institutes are to be found everywhere. In breeding work, this makes it possible to effectively carry out the integration of specialized personnel with the mass movement and the combination of experimentation, demonstration and extension, thus giving a concrete form to the superiority of the socialist system. Peasant-breeders have scored great successes. In paddy rice, for example, such improved varieties as the "Hongmeizao" bred by peasant-breeder Deng Yantang [6772 3508 2768], of Xinhui County, the "Xiezuo 69" bred by the Xinhui County peasant-breeders coordination and cooperation team, the "Qinanai" bred by peasant-breeder Chen Youchu [7115 0645 0328], of Jieyand County, the "Muchuanzhong" bred by Lin Muchuan [2651 2606 3123], also of Jieyand County, and the "Guangbaiai" bred by peasant-breeder Wang Xiuhe [3769 4423 0735], of Hainan Island, have all been released in areas of different types and have yielded relatively good results in increasing production. Therefore, a scientific experimentation movement of a mass nature has become a rich source of research in a specialized field.

The integration of specialists and the masses, with specialized personnel as the mainstay, has been put into practice in order to enable research work in breeding to develop in depth, as well as in breadth, in an even more satisfactory way. The preliminary successes achieved in Guangdong Province in exploiting the hybrid superiority of the three lines of paddy rice and in hybridizing paddy rice through chemosterilization of the male flower were all results created by specialized personnel in conjunction with the mass movement.

7682
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BRIEFS

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY FORUM--The Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee recently held a forum of agricultural experts, who suggested effective development of animal husbandry. The experts pointed out that in areas where grass is abundant, cattle can produce a lot of meat just by eating grass. A milch cow can normally produce 4,000 jin of milk, which is equal to the protein of 16 pigs. The meat of one beef cow is also equal in nutrition to that of five pigs. At the same time, their manure can be used to fertilize the farmland. When consumption of meat is increased, consumption of grain will decrease as has happened in Japan, where grain consumption has fallen by 15 percent since promoting animal husbandry. There are very good natural conditions for raising cattle in Guangdong. There are only 3 million head of cattle in Guangdong now, but this figure can be increased by one-third. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 18 Nov 79 HK]

AFFORESTATION FORUM HELD--At the forum of agricultural experts recently held by the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee, (Shen Pengfei), chairman of the Guangdong Forestry Association and professor of South China Agricultural Institute, warned that the forests in Guangdong have been seriously ruined. He pointed out that if this is not stopped, the rivers including the Pearl River will come to resemble the Yellow River. The The 87-year-old professor has visited many parts of Guangdong and has seen the unscrupulous lumbering of forests in the province, causing serious consequences in loosening the soil and washing it into the rivers. He said that protecting the forests is now the common duty of the leadership at all levels and the people throughout the province. He pointed out that the areas of mature forests in Guangdong are now only half that of the early period of liberation. In some areas, production of timber has stopped. He called on the provincial CCP committee to pay serious attention to this situation and called on the whole province to rapidly implement the forestry law. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 19 Nov 79 HK]

POTASSIUM FERTILIZER MEETING--The departments concerned in Guangdong recently held an on-the-spot meeting on the use of potassium fertilizer. The meeting summed up and popularized the experiences of some counties, communes and brigades in applying additional potassium fertilizer to increase crop output. Located in the tropical and subtropical zones with high temperature and more rainfall, the natural rate of potassium dissolution in the soil in Guangdong is serious. As a result, most of the farmland is short of potassium. To transform these unfavorable production conditions, the Guangdong Agricultural Science Institute has conducted 1,000 experiments on the use of potassium fertilizer in the province. The results show that crop output increased remarkably after applying a small quantity of potassium fertilizer on the basis of applying a fixed quantity of nitrogenous and phosphate fertilizer. The on-the-spot meeting reaffirmed the important role of potassium fertilizer in agricultural production. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 9 Nov 79 HK]

GUANGZHOU RURAL PRODUCTION--The commerce departments in Guangzhou Municipality have now set up 18 additional trades and professions including trust departments and cargo servicing departments. These new departments purchase surplus agricultural and sideline products in the countryside and from other provinces for sale in the markets. At present, these departments deal in 400 types of agricultural and sideline products. According to statistics from January to September 1979, these departments purchased a total of 111 million yuan of agricultural and sideline products. During the same period, 48.73 million jin of beef, pork, mutton, poultry, eggs, fish and wild animals were purchased, providing an average of 24 jin for each person in Guangzhou. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 16 Nov 79 HK]

PEARL RIVER FISH--The aquatic product departments around the Pearl River estuary recently reached an agreement on allocating fish-breeding areas. The agreement will gradually transform the declining situation of raising fish in the estuary. These departments and fishing communes and brigades around the estuary have also agreed to designate the 3 months from the 20th day of the 4th month to the 20th day of the 7th month of the lunar calendar as a closed fishing season. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 16 Nov 79 HK]

HAINAN TROPICAL CROP SYMPOSIUM--The Hainan Tropical Crop Bureau recently held a symposium in Wenchang County to exchange experiences in science and technology in cultivating tropical crops. The participants pledged to launch activities of scientific research and continuously enhance the level of the production of tropical crops in Hainan. Luo Tina, secretary of the Hainan Regional CCP Committee, attended the symposium and gave a speech. The meeting pointed out that it is necessary to cite and reward the science and technology personnel who have made contributions and fully mobilize their activism. The symposium called on the science and technology personnel concerned with tropical crops throughout the region to assiduously study technology, continuously enhance their level of theory in practice and create and invent in the course of research, so as to make more contributions to the four modernizations. [Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 19 Nov 79 HK]

AUTUMN HARVEST--Autumn harvest is in full swing in Guangdong, and, with the exception of Huiyang and Meixian prefectures that were hit by severe natural calamities earlier, the yields of most areas were higher than last year. According to statistics compiled on 15 November, 8.5 million mu of late rice had been harvested, and 6 million mu of wheat, rapeseed and green manure, planted. [Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 23 Nov 79 p 1]

RUBBER PLANTATION PROFITS--The Nantian State-operated Farm in Guangdong produced 3,078 tons of dry natural rubber from its 28,000 mu of producing rubber plants in 1978. It turned over to the state 11,770,000 yuan as profit from this record yield. This farm's main product is rubber. Its production of grains, oilseeds, pigs and other agricultural and sideline products also went up in 1978. [Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 4 Oct 79 p 2]

GUANGDONG LATE RICE--Growth of 5.2 million mu of late rice in Foshan Prefecture is generally better than last year. The "cold dew" [8 October] wind arrived earlier this year. However, if the weather returns to normal at a later period, output of late rice throughout the prefecture will be increased by 20 percent over last year. In Hangjiang Prefecture, the peasants have reaped 0.5 million mu of late rice from 6.18 million mu. Insect pests in this prefecture were more serious during late rice growing this year, spreading to 2 million mu. However, they did not cause disasters, since prevention was properly grasped. In Shantou Prefecture, the 3.2 million mu of late rice are now ripening and their growth is good. The departments concerned expected that all counties, except Haifeng County which experienced flooding, will increase their output. The peasants in Shaoguan Prefecture transplanted 2.9 million mu of late rice this year, basically fulfilling the transplanting plans of late rice. The hybrid Guichao accounted for 75 percent of the total areas sown to late rice throughout Shaoguan. The per mu yield of the 0.93 million mu of hybrid hardy rice is generally 50 to 100 jin higher than last year. In Zhaoqing Prefecture, growth of the 3.2 million mu of late rice is comparatively more even. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 8 Nov 79 HK]

GUANGZHOU ANIMAL HUSBANDRY--The 13 state farms in suburban Gangzhou delivered 8,891,000 jin of milk to the markets from January to September this year. This is an increase of 16 percent over the corresponding period of last year. During the same period, 27,500 turkeys were also delivered, an increase of 49 percent over the corresponding period of 1978. At the same time, 32,000 pigs were delivered to the market. This is an increase of 133 percent over the corresponding period of 1978. In the past few years, these farms have built and expanded six chicken-raising farms, five pig sties and four cattle mangers. Since 1976, the municipality has spent 10 million yuan for developing animal husbandry on the farms. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 10 Nov 79 HK]

BUMPER RICE HARVEST EXPECTED--Harvest has begun on the more than 33 million mu of late rice in Guangdong. Judging from the yield of harvested crop, the total output is expected to be higher than that of last year, even though a reduced yield is likely in Huiyang and Meixian prefectures and in the suburbs of Shaoguan Shi due to earlier floods and cold wind. This year Longmen, Conghua, Huaxian and Panyu counties of the Guangzhou area planted 1 million additional mu of early-maturing late rice, all of which is growing well and is anticipated to produce a richer harvest than in last year. In Shaoguan Prefecture, over 892,000 mu of late rice were reaped by November 2 with higher yields reported by various counties. [Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 9 Nov 79 p 1]

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BRIEFS

GUANGXI COUNTY WATER CONSERVANCY--By the end of October, the 670 large and small ponds and reservoirs in Longzhou County have stored 16.2 million cubic meters of water, an increase of 4.9 million cubic meters of water over the corresponding period of last year. The county is making preparation for spring farming next year. Since autumn this year, rainfall in this county was two-thirds less than previous years. [Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 7 Nov 79 HK]

GUANGXI PREFECTURE MELON SEEDS--This year, the areas sown to red water melon in Liuzhou Prefecture increased from 21,000 mu in 1978 to 46,000 mu this year. By early October, the foreign trade departments have exported 649 dun of red water melon seeds, overfulfilling the whole year's export task by 23 percent, an increase of 2.7 times over the corresponding period of last year. [Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 7 Nov 79 HK]

FARM MACHINERY DEMONSTRATION--The Guangxi Farm Machinery Bureau recently demonstrated the use of farm machinery in (Xinxi) brigade of (Xinxi) commune in suburban Nanning Municipality. The machinery included harvesters, farmland construction machines, threshers and other machines from fraternal provinces and also some imported from abroad. Quite a number of these machines are low in fuel consumption, high in efficiency and easy to operate. Among the spectators who watched the demonstration on the afternoon of 15 November were Qin Yingji and Xiao Han, secretaries of the Guangxi Regional CCP Committee; He Yiran, vice chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, and other responsible persons of the departments concerned. [Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 18 Nov 79 HK]

AFFORESTATION PROJECTS--The people in Guangxi have made use of the favorable time before autumn to cultivate tree seedlings, plant trees and cultivate land for planting trees. By the end of October they had planted trees on and cultivated 170,000 mu and cultivated tree seedlings on 1.1 million mu. In Wuzhou Prefecture many counties and communes have regarded afforestation as an important part of building the mountain areas and have done a good job of cultivating tree seedlings. By the end of October, the people in this prefecture had cultivated tree seedlings on 240,000 mu. In Hechi Prefecture, the people have planted trees on and cultivated 58,000 mu of land and cultivated 100,000 mu of tree seedlings. [Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 9 Nov 79 HK]

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BRIEFS

RURAL WORK CONFERENCE--The Guizhou Provincial CCP Committee held a telephone conference on 16 November, which demanded that all rural work during this winter and next spring center on achieving a great bumper harvest next year. At present it is necessary to do a good job of distribution work, speed up grain procurement and get a thoroughly good grasp of winter production. The province must do well in protecting the growing crops from drought. At the same time preparations must be made as soon as possible for spring sowing. The province must also promote farmland capital construction during the winter and strive to develop diversification. [Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 16 Nov 79 HK]

GUIZHOU COUNTY FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY--The people of all nationalities in Weining Yi-hui-miao Autonomous County held activities on 11 November to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the autonomous county. (Lu Zaiyang), deputy secretary of the county CCP committee and vice chairman of the county revolutionary committee, spoke at the rally. He reviewed the fighting journey that the people of all nationalities had traversed in the past 25 years, and the tremendous achievement scored in politics, economics and culture. He revealed that grain output in the county has increased from 100 million jin in the early period of liberation to 300 million jin. The number of pigs, cattle, horses and goats has also increased from 390,000 to 800,000. There are now 30 reservoirs in the county with 27.21 million cubic meters of water. There are also 117 small hydroelectric power stations with an installed capacity of 7,000 kilowatts. Some 82 percent of the communes are now accessible by highway. The lentgh of highways has increased five times. The number of primary and middle schools has increased from 35 to 1,253. Also present at the rally were Chen Xinggeng, leader of the Guizhou congratulatory group and (Mou Wenzheng), first secretary of the Bijie Prefectural CCP Committee. [Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 14 Nov 79 HK]

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BRIEFS

HEBEI GRAIN MEETING--The Hebei Provincial Revolutionary Committee held a work meeting recently on grain procurement. It called on all concerned to act in accordance with the policy established by the central authorities and to fulfill the annual grain procurement quota by 15 December. Participants were urged to make great efforts to use grain in a planned and economical way. [Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Dec 79 SK]

CSO: 4007

HEILONGJIANG

EDUCATED YOUTH RETURNING TO HEILONGJIANG BEING SETTLED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Aug 79 p 3

[Article by our correspondent: "Heilongjiang Satisfactorily Settles Educated Youth Who Have Returned to the Farms"]

[Text] Every unit of the general control bureau of the state operated farms of Heilongjiang Province warmly welcomes educated youth who have returned to the farm to settle there and has conscientiously arranged their work and livelihood, so that educated youth may understand the warmth of living in a great revolutionary family and resolve to contribute their youth in the border areas for the purpose of the construction of the Four Modernizations.

Not long ago, the party committees of the general control bureaus of the state operated farms of Heilongjiang Province organized a delegation to call on educated youth. They went to Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, Hangzhou, Harbin, and other cities. In coordination with the concerned departments and educated youth's guardians in the cities, they introduced the educated youth who had blindly returned to the cities to the excellent situation and the present conditions of agricultural production on the farms and encouraged them to return to the farms quickly and to involve themselves in the Four Modernizations. Many educated youths recognized that proceeding from our country's present reality, some educated youths must continue to follow the path of working in the country and mountain areas. The border areas need us, and youths with high ideals should submit themselves to the current needs, and extend their will to the four quarters. According to the incomplete statistics of the concerned departments, each city has had over 250 educated youths who have already gone through the formalities of returning to the city but now requesting to return to the farms. At the same time, there still are over 4,000 educated youths who have stayed for a long time in the cities but ultimately have returned to the farms.

The unit leaders and masses of each general control bureau welcome the educated youth who return to the farms. Many units send a special person to the station to provide a warm welcome for the educated youth who return to the farms. The party committees of the general control bureaus specifically have decided to reimburse the cost of transportation for those who originally requested home leave to return to the cities, even though they exceeded their leave time. According to the regulation, transportation costs must be borne by the individual if he originally requested sick-leave and leave of absence to return to the cities; but, if there is truly economic hardship, one may make a declaration to the farm organization and, based on the farm's evaluation, he will be given a subsidy. After the educated youth who remained in the cities for a long time have returned to the farms, their job positions in principle will not change, but if someone has replaced him in his original position, he will be reassigned to a suitable job. As for married couples who are both on farms, if their parents' (including foster parents) place of residence is over 500 kilometers away, they may have three home leaves at public expense, at 4 year intervals in principle; but, if there is a special situation, with the permission of the farm, one may take home leave ahead of schedule. Beginning in 1979, all educated youth who go to the countryside, married or unmarried, according to the relevant national heat subsidy regulation, will uniformly be given the same heat allowance as the older workers. All educated youth who have gone to farms in the countryside who have married educated youth that have gone to the countryside to work on rural production teams, whether they are male or female, can settle on farms equally and, in accord with conditions, generally can be admitted as regular workers. All those who after having returned to the cities have arranged for employment and are now willing to return to the farms can be processed for transfer to the farms, and any related problems can be handled according to the transfer regulations. Seniority will be continuously computed. As for those who have exceeded their stipulated leave period and remained in the cities for long periods but have not exceeded their leave period by a year, upon returning to the farms their seniority can also be successively computed. There must be no political discrimination against the educated youth who have returned to the farms, and their livelihood must be satisfactorily provided, employment should be suitably arranged, and attention must be given to developing their special skills.

9499
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HEILONGJIANG

BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG FLAX HARVESTS--Beijing, 18 Nov--Heilongjiang Province has reaped bumper harvests from 700,000 mu of flax fields. The total output is 100,000 dan more than last year. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0137 GMT 18 Nov 79 OW]

HEILONGJIANG COUNTY CANAL SYSTEM--A water diversion canal system was built in Tailai County, Heilongjiang, in 1974. The system greatly improved irrigation for the county's farms. In order to develop farming, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fish culture at the same time, more water is needed. The county began construction work on 5 November this year to extend the existing water diversion system. The extension project was completed on 15 November, widening and dredging two 46-li-long main canals, involving 200,000 cubic meters of earthwork, and more than double the water supply. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Nov 79 OW]

HEILONGJIANG LAND RECLAMATION--The first 35 mechanized production brigades founded in Hejiang Prefecture with state investment have reclaimed 650,000 mu of land and sown crops to 310,000 mu this year. The brigades are expected to produce 34.9 million jin of grain and legume, earning more than 10 million yuan or one-half of the state investment. Per capita grain output is 8,840 jin with 4,095 jin delivered to the state as market grain. These figures treble those of the ordinary brigades. The profit earned by these 35 brigades totals more than 1.45 million yuan while per capita income reached 174 yuan. They have 1,034 head of cows, 280 horses, 1,071 head of sheep, 840 head of pigs and some 20,000 fish. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Nov 79 OW]

HEILONGJIANG GRAIN PROCUREMENT--The 1979 grain procurement quota was overfulfilled by Heihe Prefecture, Heilongjiang, as of 23 November. A total of 410 million jin of grains were delivered to the state, of which wheat and soybeans account for 85 percent of the grains delivered. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 24 Nov 79 OW]

ANDA COUNTY AGRICULTURE--Anda County, Heilongjiang, now has 110,000 mu of sugarbeets, up from 102,000 mu in 1976. The number of milk cows has increased to 10,000 head from 4,703 head in 1976. This year the county delivered to the state 1,200 head of oxen, 3,700 head of goats, 30,000 head of hogs and 700,000 jin of fish. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Nov 79 OW]

FARM HOG-BREEDING--Harbin, 27 Nov--As of the end of October, the farms under the Heilongjiang Provincial General Bureau of State Farms had delivered 257,000 head of hogs to the state, fulfilling the annual quota by 7 percent. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0148 GMT 27 Nov 79 OW]

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BRIEFS

HENAN MEETING ON GOATS--A Henan meeting on the breeding of milch goats was recently held in Lingbao County. The participants summed up and exchanged experiences in breeding milch goats and in the production of milk products. They studied and formulated plans and measures for building county bases for milch goat breeding and the processing of milk products. It was noted at the meeting that milch goats are easy to raise with high breeding rate. According to investigation, by raising one milch goat, a commune member can earn 100 yuan a year. The state can also earn 800,000 yuan for every 1,000 jin of milk products. Therefore, breeding milch goats is beneficial to both the state and people. This year the people in Lingbao County have increased the collective and individual income by 250,000 yuan. [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Nov 79 HK]

HENAN COUNTIES OIL-BEARING CROPS--This year, the people in Tanghe County reaped a bumper harvest of seseme from 220,000 mu. The total output was 1.5 million jin. Ruyang County also reaped a bumper harvest of oil-bearing crops this year. By early October, the whole county had purchased 1.07 million jin of peanut oil and 142,000 jin of seseme, overfulfilling the purchasing tasks by 22 percent. [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Nov 79 HK]

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HUNAN

BRIEFS

HUNAN PREFECTURE RICE--The peasants in West Hunan Tu-Jia-Miao Autonomous Prefecture reaped an unprecedented bumper harvest of mid-season rice this year. According to preliminary statistics, 1.429 million mu of mid-season rice were reaped throughout the prefecture. The total output will be 10 percent higher than last year. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Nov 79 HK]

CSO: 4007

PEASANT FAMILY ACQUIRES WEALTH FROM SIDELINE OCCUPATION

Debate Aroused Among Masses

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Aug 79 p 2

[Article by Jin Zhixiang [6855 1807 7447] and Wu Zhijun [0702 1807 6874]: "The Annual Income From the Sideline Occupation of Commune Member Fan Caigen of Chuansha County Is Almost $6,000"]

[Text] Cadres and communes have many opinions about profiting from sideline occupations. Some people say that in doing this, 1) they do not exploit, 2) they do not steal and rob, 3) they do not influence the collective production; and if they are conforming to the policies of the party, they should not be censured. Some people claim such action is to walk the road of building up a family fortune. There are also people who claim that this was criticized in the past, and right and wrong are hard to distinguish.

The family of Fan Caigen, third brigade member of the Chendu large brigade of the Jiangzhen Commune of Chuansha County, in Shanghai Municipality, in addition to participating in collective labor, extensively engaged in sideline occupations using local resources. This year the family anticipates an increase over last year. The local masses call them a "small bank." Cadres and masses have many opinions about this commune family. Some say that their action conforms to party policy and they should not be censured. There are some people who claim that they are walking the road of building up family fortune, and their direction is not on the right track. Some feel that it is hard to distinguish right from wrong. Now commune party committee members and the brigade party branch do not dare to express their attitude.

The Fan Caigen family lives near the sea; to the east is the ocean and to the west is a river bed, and in between is a green sea wall. Villages are sparse, and there are excellent natural conditions for developing sideline occupations. Fan Caigen developed the following sideline occupations: 1) Fishing--Fan Caigen is an experienced fisherman and his annual income is over $3,600. 2) Raising egg ducks--his family raised 50 egg ducks.

Because they find fresh food every day in the riverbed the egg productivity is relatively high, and the total annual income is $1,472. 3) Raising sheep. His family raised 10 ewes, which bore 30 lambs in 1 year and six mutton sheep. These two incomes total $432. 4) Raising pigs. Fan Caigen has a lot of experience in raising pigs. After feeding each pig 6 months, the weight of each could reach 160 or 170 catties. Last year, they sold eight porkers, at a total weight of 1,320 catties. Deducting feed costs, the profit is $240. The fertilizer given the collective is 320 dan, an income of $160.

Fan Caigen's family, in developing sideline occupations, mainly relies on diligent labor and skill in management and has no influence on collective production. Of the nine members of the family, five are full-time laborers and one is a part-time laborer. There are also three children who are students in primary and middle schools. Fan Caigen, his son Fan Jinlong, and his eldest daughter Fan Jinfang never missed work last year. The work contribution of his wife Wang Xiuying and second daughter Fan Jinlan is comparable to equivalent labor. The third daughter, Fan Yulan, was 18 this year and mainly attends to household affairs. Every day she helps the family feed pigs, graze the sheep and catch fish. Early in the morning she goes to the market to sell by-products, and in her leisure time she participates in collective labor. Last year, she contributed 500 points of work to the brigade. According to the tabulations, last year Fan Caigen's family shared from the brigade $1,872. Fan Caigen and his wife get up at the crack of dawn and take advantage of morning, noon and night to engage in sideline occupations. Every day they work more than 15 or 16 hours.

Is the Fan Caigen family's involvement in sideline occupations socialism or capitalism? Is it orthodox or unorthodox? There are many opinions, and they are not unanimous. Some claim that Fan Caigen's family, in developing sideline occupations, does not steal, does not rob, and does not exploit other people. Rather, it earns what it has by relying on diligent labor, which is in accordance with the direction of socialism, and we should support and commend it. Some, however, even though they claim that the Fan Caigen family's work in sideline occupations has no influence on collective production, feel that in the final analysis they are walking the road of building up family fortune, which is not in accordance with the direction of socialism. If we do not restrict them, it will produce a disparity between poor and rich, create a bad influence among the masses and sap their morale. Another view holds that Fan Caigen's involvement in sideline occupations is permissible according to the new 60 article regulations and are proper family sideline occupations. From a practical viewpoint, actually it has benefits for the nation, collective, and individuals. But what his family has done in the past has been criticized. Is it socialism or capitalism? This is hard to decide. Therefore, neither are they opposed nor do they approve. Those who hold this attitude are in the majority, especially grass-roots level cadres.

Socialist Wealth Encouraged

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Aug 79 p 2

[Article by Zhu Qi [2612 4359]: "A $6,000 Income That Should Not Be Censured"]

[Text] The annual income family sideline occupations of a commune family in Chuansha County of Shanghai Municipality is nearly $6,000, and they are called by the local people a "small bank." They are truly rich. The debates revolves around the word "rich." In the view of some comrades, wealth undoubtedly is capitalism, and capitalism, of course, is "an incorrect direction." Take the example of the commune member of Chuansha County. The reason his family has become wealthy, is not because they exploit or because they steal and rob nor do they influence the collective production; but, they rely on their own hands and undertake hard labor. The nine members of this family are well taken care of. The old couple get up at the crack of dawn and take advantage of morning, noon and night to engage in sideline occupations. Every day they work 15 or 16 hours. Once can see that this "small bank" is not a product of exploitation or illegal activities but is the result of diligent labor. What is wrong with this kind of wealth? Whether or not it is capitalism has nothing to do with wealth, but how one obtains wealth. In upholding the socialist road, to gain wealth through labor is not only permitted but should be encouraged and protected. To associate socialism with poverty is the phony socialism of the "gang of four," and working people do not need this.

But some cadres do not express their attitude toward this issue because if they approve of the outstanding qualities of this family, they are not in accord with the principle of equal wealth. The development of things is always unbalanced. In the real world distinctions also objectively exist. In some areas the conditions are somewhat better, the development of production is somewhat faster, and the people's livelihood is somewhat better. On the other hand, in some areas one can say the opposite--that they are not as good. As for the relationship between one commune member and another, because of different conditions, their income and actual standard of living are radically different. If one does not consider objective conditions and reduces everyone to the same level, this is called absolute equalitarianism. Absolute equalitarianism definitely is not Marxism, and thus definitely one cannot realize equal wealth. That this outstanding individual of Chuansha County could emerge is because his family has an excellent natural environment, they have a rich experience in rural sideline occupation production, and they have an abundant labor force. In conclusion, the commune members of this household have prepared the preconditions for wealth. Since it has these preconditions, then let them go forward. What's wrong with that? (Abridged from an article WENHUI BAO, 6 Aug)

9499
CSO: 4007

RESEARCHERS CULTIVATE NEW STRAINS OF COTTON

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 10 Aug 79 p 2

[Article by reporter Chen Yichao [7115 0001 6389]: "Xuzhou Prefecture's Institute of Agricultural Sciences Gains Marked Success in the Work of Cotton Breeding"]

[Text] The cotton research group of the Institute of Agricultural Sciences of Xuzhou Prefecture in Jiangsu Province has since liberation cultivated five new cotton strains in early maturity and high and stable yield. One of these received a certificate of invention from the State Scientific and Technological Commission and two others received awards of success from the national and Jiangsu provincial scientific meetings, respectively. The largest area of the cultivation of these strains was more than 1,700 mu.

How could they achieve these successes? Comrade Li Yucai [2621 3768 2088], technician of the institute, explained his experience and achievement to this reporter. He pointed out emphatically that breeding work took a long time and required specialized personnel. Comrade Li has been doing this work since 1949. His principal assistants and workers have also helped him for over 20 years. The stability of breeding personnel and the close cooperation between comrades are the important factors for their success.

There must be a clear purpose of breeding fine strains; that is to develop production and increase the people's income. This is another aspect of Li's experience. In the past, the cotton plants did not sprout properly, matured late, and gave a low yield; the people did not earn much income. It was not beneficial to the textile industry. The comrades of the research group selected strains in a systematic way and bred five fine strains of cotton, including "Xuzhou 209," "Xuzhou 1818," and "Xuzhou 142." All of these strains possess the superior qualities of early maturity, high and stable yield, and full sprouting. In the 11 years of regional experiments in the Huanghe Valley, the average output of ginned cotton from these varieties won first place for 8 years and second place for 3 years. In comparison with corresponding local varieties, their yield was higher by 15 to 20 percent, and the increased output of ginned cotton was 20 to 30 jin per mu. In 11 years, the output of ginned cotton before the frost continuously won first place, with an increase of about 40 jin per mu.

In 1977, the "Xuzhou 142" again took part in the national cotton variety production tests held in the two major cotton regions of Changjiang and Huanghe valleys. Its average increase of ginned cotton output per mu was 19.6 percent, and its yield was highest. Its ginned cotton output before the frost was also the highest.

From his experience, Li Yucai realized that when a strain was bred, it should be carefully popularized. The "Xuahou 209" cultivated in the 1950's surpassed the American S cotton widely popular at that time in northern cotton regions in early maturity and bumper harvest, and it was our first strain better than the American cotton variety. Therefore, it won a certificate of invention from the State Scientific and Technological Commission. However, this variety was popularized over only 4 million mu, because the work of further breeding and popularizing was not followed up in good time. In the early 1960's, when "Xuzhou 1818" was bred, under the leadership of the local party committee, they built the small cotton fields and three nearby communes, that were yielding only a little over 10 jin per mu, into a base of high and stable cotton yielding fine strains, and supplied them with 1 or 2 million jin of strains each year. In only a few years, cultivated acreage reached 9 million mu. This variety has won the award of success from the national scientific meeting. In the early 1970's, "Xuzhou 142" gained prominence in experiments, but there were only 20 jin of seeds at the time. To accelerate breeding, they used only 2 liang of seeds for every mu and harvested 350 jin of seeds, increasing breeding coefficient by more than 1,700-fold. Later, they recommended this method to all cultivating units. The cultivated acreage of "Xuzhou 142" expanded rapidly, and reached 1.92 million mu last year. This strain won the award of success from the Jiansu Province scientific meeting.

9039
CSO: 4007

NO CHEMICAL PESTICIDES USED IN VEGETABLE CULTIVATION

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 10 Aug 79 p 2

[Article by Jiang Kezhou [3068 4430 0719]: "Jiangsu Gains Success in the Study of the Vegetable Cultivation That is Harmless to the Public"]

[Excerpts] Since 1977, places such as Nanjing, Yangzhou, and Suzhou in Jiangsu Province have been successfully conducting studies on cultivating fine-quality nonpoisonous vegetables (called "harmless vegetables" for short) by not using chemical pesticides. At present, this method of cultivation has been adopted over large areas throughout the province, to the delight of the people in cities and towns.

This method of cultivation mainly uses nonpoisonous or low-toxic bacterial pesticides instead of chemical pesticides for the control of diseases and insect pests. In 1977 and 1978, Jiangsu Province carried out experiments on using Beaveria Bassiana "7216" and "17-1" and borer-killing bacillus, green insect bacteria, and other bacteria pesticides for the control of insect pests of vegetables. The results showed that the effectiveness was as high as over 85 percent.

At present, Jiangsu Province is summing up its experience and accelerating the pace of experimentation and cultivation. Plans call for cultivation of more than 10,000 mu of "harmless vegetables" in spring and autumn this year.

9039
CSO: 4007

BRIEFS

JIANGSU GRAIN SALES--As a result of higher government purchase prices for agricultural and sideline products, peasants are more enthusiastic in selling grain to the state. The amount of summer grain procured exceeded the planned target by almost 100 percent. The amount of cotton procured surpassed the 1977 record by 1.87 million dan. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Oct 79 OW]

JIANGSU SILKWORM COCOONS--Beijing, 18 Nov--Jiangsu Province harvested 635,000 dan of silkworm cocoons this year, the best record since the founding of the PRC and an increase of more than 20 percent over last year. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0137 GMT 18 Nov 79 OW]

JIANGSU IRRIGATION PROJECT--Work has started to dredge and add auxiliary facilities to the 22-li-long section of the Xintongyang canal between Jiangdu and Yiling, in Jiangsu Province. Completion of the dredging and extension project will increase the Jiangdu pumping station's capacity from 250 cubic meters per second to 450 cubic meters per second and improve irrigation and drainage for more than 10 million mu of farmland. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Nov 79 OW]

JIANGSU COUNTY ELIMINATES APHIDS--Wujin County in Jiangsu is mobilizing the masses to wipe out wheat aphids which are threatening its 600,000 mu of wheat fields. Some 460 task teams were organized by the local communes to combat the pests. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Nov 79 OW]

JIANGSU COUNTY GRAIN PROCUREMENT--As of 27 November, Xinyi County of Jiangsu Province had sold some 187 million jin of grains to the state, increasing by 82 million jin over that of 1978. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Nov 79 OW]

JIANGSU COUNTY GRAIN TASK--As of 27 November, Yizheng County of Jiangsu Province had overfulfilled the procurement task for 105 million jin of grain. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Nov 79 OW]

JIANGSU COUNTY SURPLUS GRAINS--As of 20 November, Yancheng County of Jiangsu Province had sold some 145 million jin of surplus grains to the state in addition to fulfilling the procurement task for some 135 million jin of grains. The additional income from surplus grains increased by 10.5 million yuan over that of 1978, with per capita income increasing by 10.5 yuan. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Nov 79 OW]

JIANGSU COUNTY GRAIN SOLD TO STATE--Gangyu County of Jiangsu Province, as of 24 November, had sold 177 million jin of grains to the state, increasing by 48 million jin over that of 1978. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Nov 79 OW]

FODDER WORK MEETING--A work meeting to exchange experiences in fodder work in 12 provinces and municipalities was recently held in Haian County, Jiangsu. The meeting was sponsored by the ministries of food and agriculture. A responsible person of the county revolutionary committee introduced two new kinds of pig feed to the participants. [OW231203 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Nov 79 OW]

TREE PLANTING--On 15 November, the Jiangsu Provincial Capital Construction Commission notified prefectural and municipal capital construction commissions, municipal urban construction bureaus and park administrative departments and county capital construction bureaus to mobilize the masses in cities and towns to plant trees. The provincial capital construction commission called for efforts to do the following: 1) plant trees, flowers and lawns in accordance with urban development plans; 2) do a good job in supplying saplings and providing technical guidance in tree planting: 3) encourage the masses to cultivate and protect trees; 4) develop tree nurseries; 5) evaluate and compare results, sum up experience and commend the advanced. [OW281603 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Nov 79 OW]

WATER CONSERVANCY PROJECT--Construction of the central section of a major water conservancy project on the (Beilinghe) River in Nantong Prefecture, Jiangsu, for this winter and next spring was started in Haian County on 26 November. As the county's sole access to the ocean, the river shoulders flood-preventing, irrigation and drainage tasks for 500,000 mu of farmland in Haian, Rudong and Tongtai counties. The total length of the project will be 25 li when completed. [OW300510 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Nov 79 OW]

CSO: 4007

BRIEFS

GRAIN, OIL PROCUREMENT--By the end of October, commodity grain procurement in Jiangxi had increased by 71 percent over the corresponding period last year, while the quantity of oil and fat increased by 100 percent. The commune members have increased their income by 95.7 million yuan, an average increase of 3 yuan for each person. According to incomplete statistics, the grain departments throughout Jiangxi have helped the communes and brigades to examine 390 million jin of grain seed, eliminate insect pests from 250 million jin of seed and build 2,400 grain drying yards. [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Nov 79 HK]

JIANGXI RAPE FORUM--Recently, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Jiangxi Agricultural Bureau held a forum in Yichun Prefecture on the production of rape in nine southern provinces and municipalities. The participants seriously discussed and studied the issues of rapidly raising the production of rape in winter to a new level, summed up and exchanged experiences in this respect and visited the main rape-producing areas in Yichun Prefecture. The number of counties achieving rape yields above 200 jin increased from 36 in 1978 to 52 in 1979. [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Nov 79 HK]

WATER CONSERVANCY SEMINAR--The Jiangxi Water Conservancy Association recently invited experts and representatives from various circles to a academic seminar in Jiujiang Municipality to discuss the important issues of building water conservancy projects in the commercial grain bases around the Poyang Lake, which is the largest freshwater lake in China. The area around the lake is also one of the 13 large commodity grain bases of the country, with rivers criss-crossing the lake, fertile soil and temperate weather. However, floods and drought have still not been totally eliminated. This seriously affects the development of agricultural production. The delegates to the seminar introduced their experiences in water conservancy projects. At present, the departments concerned are comprehensively studying the opinions of the various circles for the leading departments' perusal. [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Nov 79 HK]

JIANGXI COUNTY TEA-OIL HARVESTS--Beijing, 18 Nov--Yichun County in Jiangxi Province reaped bumper harvests from its 720,000 mu of tea-oil trees. The total output reached 7.52 million jin, an increase of 59.6 percent over 1978. Both per-mu and total yields hit all-time high records. The county has sold to the state more than 3 million jin of tea oil, which will bring 3.5 million yuan income to the county. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0137 GMT 18 Nov 79 OW]

CSO: 4007

BRIEFS

JILIN PEAT RESOURCE SURVEYS--Three years ago, the Changchun Geography Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences began to conduct surveys of the peat resources in Jilin Province. According to these surveys, the total reserve of peat in the province is estimated at approximately 1.2 billion cubic meters. Analyses of the samples collected show that the peat is of good quality and can be used for soil amelioration and for making fertilizer. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 17 Oct 79 SK]

JILIN GRAIN PROCUREMENT CONFERENCE--The Jilin provincial party committee recently held a work conference on grain procurement, calling on grain departments to implement price policy and strictly prevent unauthorized price increases. Zhang Shiying presided over the conference and delivered a speech. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Nov 79 SK]

JILIN COUNTY GRAIN OUTPUT--Despite cold spells in spring, drought and other natural disasters, Yushu County, Jilin, has achieved a good harvest this year. It is estimated that the county's total grain output will reach 1.8 billion jin this year, and 800 million jin of marketable grain will be sold to the state. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0333 GMT 25 Nov 79 OW]

CSO: 4007

BRIEFS

LIAONING COTTON PROCUREMENT--By the end of October, Liaoning Province overfulfilled the state assigned cotton procurement plan by 7.4 percent. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Nov 79 SK]

LIAONING INTEGRATED COMPLEXES--Liaoning Province has achieved initial success in running agriculture-industry-commerce complexes at 19 state farms and 2 people's communes on the outskirts of Shenyang, Luda and Anshan municipalities and in Dawa County. Practice has shown that this kind of integrated complex makes it possible to coordinate production and sales and to utilize the labor force more efficiently. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 10 Nov 79 SK]

LIAONING AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTAL WORK--The Liaoning Provincial CCP and Revolutionary Committees recently decided to assign Haicheng County as the site of experimental work in surveying agricultural natural resources and zoning agricultural areas. The committees also planned to train a large number of back-bone cadres in the county so as to expand their experience in zoning agricultural areas and in surveying agricultural natural resources throughout the province. This experimental work assigned to Haicheng County will greatly contribute to the developing of large-scale socialist agricultural production and to laying the foundation for agricultural modernization. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Nov 79 SK]

CSO: 4007

'NEI MONGGOL RIBAO' REPORTER REVEALS MALPRACTICE IN PROCUREMENT

SK260918 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Nov 79 SK

[Excerpts] A recent letter from NEI MONGGOL RIBAO reporter (Zhang Jinglu) reveals that some procurement personnel in rural areas have taken undue advantage of the purchase of farm and sidelines products as an opportunity to deliberately make things difficult for the peasants so as to extort bribes. Thus the peasants cannot really benefit from the arrangement made by the party and state to raise the purchase prices of farm and sideline products. Because of this, the letter adds, grassroots cadres and commune members have expressed strong indignation.

The letter exposes the malpractice of (Lancun) purchasing station of (Linhe) sugar mill. It says: By taking undue advantage of the purchase of sugar beets, some leaders and personnel of this station have openly taken farm and sidelines products from the peasants. According to statistics covering only four production teams of (Qianjin) production brigade, (Wuxing) Commune, this station has, in the course of purchasing sugar beets, extorted from peasants 105 jin of sunflower seeds, 25 jin of mutton, 61 jin of cooking oil, 4 chickens, 30 jin of soybeans, 20 jin of vermicelli and 1 sheep pelt. Despite what actually happened, the peasants dared not call this an instance of extortion but, instead, described what they gave the purchase station as gifts.

Similar instances of making things difficult for the peasants so as to extort bribes have been found in the purchase of other farm and sidelines products. The vast numbers of grassroots cadres and masses request that leadership at all levels and departments concerned seriously look into and rectify what the procurement units are doing. They urge that those procurement personnel who have seriously violated the law and discipline be punished according to the party discipline and state law, and that no such malpractice be allowed to continue.

CSO: 4007

BRIEFS

NEI MONGGOL ANIMAL HUSBANDRY--At a recent Nei Monggol Regional animal husbandry work meeting, Jie-er-ge-le, deputy secretary of the Regional CCP Committee, revealed that some cadres in this region do things in a bureaucratic way--going to pastoral areas by small cars instead of by bus or riding horses. He said that herdsmen welcome cadres to the communes to help solve their problems but that they would practice frugality between our animal husbandry is still very backward and our country very poor. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Nov 79 SK] --The Nei Monggol Autonomous Region has decided to build 10 specialized animal-husbandry bases to raise cows, sheep, goats, camels and rabbits. The cows will be raised in the 38 banners and counties in the Hu-lun-bei-er, Zhao-wu-da, Zhe-li-mu and Xi-lin-guo-le leagues where the region's best grassland is located. Base sheep will be raised in Nai-man, Ao-han, Zheng-lan, Zheng-xiang-bai and Xiang-huang banners, and goats and camels will be raised on the 430 million mu of desert and barren grassland. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Dec 79 SK]

CSO: 4007

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESSIVE CONGRESS--The Shaanxi Provincial Revolutionary Committee has decided to hold a congress of progressive collectives and producers on the agricultural front throughout the province in early January 1980, to cite and award those who have done well on the agricultural front. The provincial revolutionary committee has demanded that the various areas must seriously grasp the selection of the progressives. [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 17 Nov 79 HK]

SHAANXI IRRIGATION PROJECT--On the morning of 17 November the general command of the (Zhongleihuiwang) irrigation project in central Shaanxi held a rally to warmly celebrate completion of the project, with the participation of the cadres and masses from Dali, Heyang and Chengcheng counties. Also taking part in the rally was Jiang Yi, secretary of the Shaanxi Provincial CCP Committee, together with 400 staff and workers who took part in the construction of the project. (Feng Guangzhu), deputy secretary of the Weinan Prefectural CCP Committee and director of the irrigation project, gave a speech. The project is a large-scale electric irrigation project, which stretches from Heyang County to Dali County with a total length of 70 li. It irrigates 83,000 mu of farmland in three communes in Dali County. Jiang Yi cut the inauguration ribbon. [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 18 Nov 79 HK]

SHAANXI FORESTRY CONFERENCE--The joint forestry protection conference for the Bashan area was held in Baihe County, Shaanxi, from 16 to 22 October. This 22d conference was jointly held by the Joint Forestry Protection Committee of Sichuan, Shaanxi and Hubei. Some 200 delegates from 23 counties in the Bashan area took part in the conference. The participants summed up and exchanged experiences in afforestation and forestry protection and cited the advanced collectives and individuals who have scored outstanding achievements in afforestation. [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 30 Oct 79 HK]

CSO: 4007

BRIEFS

SHANDONG PROTECTS AQUATIC RESOURCES--The Shandong Provincial Revolutionary Committee recently issued tentative regulations on protecting aquatic resources. The regulations state that fishing gear that harm the fingerlings should be reformed and that no waste water should be let into the fishing areas. Anyone who harms aquatic resources and violates the regulations should be punished accordingly. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Nov 79 SK]

CSO: 4007

BRIEFS

SHANGHAI AGRICULTURE MEETING--The leading party group of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee Office in Charge of Agricultural Affairs convened a meeting of secretaries of country party committees 26-30 November to study agricultural development in suburban Shanghai. The meeting stressed the need for all counties in Shanghai to gear themselves to urban needs and provide more nonstaple food items to the city. The meeting decided to raise 6.7 million head of pigs and to sell 3.3 million head next year. It also fixed the number of poultry to be sold next year at 8 million and the quantity of eggs at 90 million jin. Chen Yi, deputy secretary of the Municipal CCP Committee, addressed the conference. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Dec 79 OW]

SHANGHAI AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY MEETING--On 23 October agricultural, economic and scientific researchers, teachers and workers in Shanghai held an agricultural economy discussion meeting, the first meeting of this kind in Shanghai. They planned to establish a Shanghai agricultural economy society. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 24 Oct 79 OW]

SHANGHAI VEGETABLE SUPPLY--Vegetables are plentiful in Shanghai markets. As of mid-October, a total of 1.05 million dan of vegetables have been supplied by the city's markets this year, averaging 50,000 dan each day. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 24 Oct 79 OW]

SHANGHAI LAND RECLAMATION GROUP--At the invitation of the Shanghai Municipal CYL Committee and Farm Administrative Bureau, representatives of Shanghai's first land reclamation volunteers group to Jiangxi since liberation delivered reports to staff members and workers of state-run farms and cadres of CYL organizations on the outskirts of the municipality after Shanghai in October 1955 has built an outstanding state reclamation farm in Jiangxi Province in the more than 20 years since its arrival in Jiangxi. [As received] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 6 Nov 79 OW]

CSO: 4007

AGROTECHNOLOGY CREDITED FOR BUMPER HARVEST

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 8 Aug 79 p 2

[Article by reporter Li Jiajie [2621 1367 2638]: "Sichuan Applies Agrotechnology to Large Plots of Farmland"]

[Text] Sichuan Province, one of China's important grain-producing regions, after 2 consecutive years of bumper harvest from agriculture in 1977 and 1978, increased its output of grain and oil by 10 to 20 percent in early spring this year. In addition to its having implemented the policies of the party and fully mobilizing the enthusiasm of the broad peasants, the application of agrotechnology to large areas of farmland is also an important reason for its continuous bumper harvest in agricultural production.

In recent years, the Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee grasped the popularization of the results of agrotechnology as an important link in developing agricultural production. The leading cadres of the committee not only conducted extensive investigation and study in rural areas and learned the requirements of the province's agricultural production for technology, but also humbly listened to the opinions of agricultural experts and professors, encouraged them to recommend successful results of agrotechnology directly to party organs of all levels, and reported all problems encountered in the popularization of such results. The provincial party committee would accept any suggestions immediately, including the major issue of reforming the farming system and the minor question about highly effective green manure, as long as they would promote agricultural production on a large scale. If they were successful from demonstration tests, they would be widely popularized. For regional projects, the committee would ask the provincial scientific committee and other departments concerned to organize cooperative groups of managing cadres of agronomy, scientific personnel, and peasant technicians and, according to farming areas, undertake cooperation and popularization. For instance, concerning the 10 major techniques for dry land crops, the provincial party committee accepted the suggestion made by agrotechnological personnel and organized some 100 units in Chuandong Prefecture to popularize it in cooperation. They made experiments with sample fields and achieved high yields from 34 demonstration areas. The three dry land crops are red tiao [5378], wheat, and potatoes all gained a bumper harvest in every area. Thus the superstition that "high yield is difficult in dry Chuandong" was broken, and the new technology was popularized at once.

In the popularization of agrotechnology, Sichuan Province made key arrangements to reform the farming system and increase the unit yield. The provincial party committee conducted investigations of the province's natural conditions and the increase in grain production over the past 20 years, and changed the farming system of dry land crops in hilly areas that have no water resources. To cope with the local climatic condition of severe summer drought, they followed the objective law of crop growth and adopted the system of sowing spring crops in autumn for early growth to ensure their maturity before the summer drought. To solve the problems concerning farming season and farmland--problems brought about by early sowing--they introduced a dozen methods of double cropping and intercropping, such as the interplanting of green fertilizer, spring maize, and red tiao with wheat. In paddy areas with adequate water resources, they applied agrotechnology to large plots in hothouse breeding and improving field management in order to strengthen the longstanding weak links of lacking the technique of breeding sprouts, which affected the output of paddy rice. At the same time, with the reform of the farming system, they introduced a number of fine strains and new hybrid species, which were of advanced levels in the country, and popularized the fine varieties of crops. The application of agrotechnology quickly enhanced labor productivity. In spite of the drought and the reduction of 6 million mu of paddy fields in the province, the yield per unit increased to a great extent. In the last 2 years, the total output of unhulled rice still increased by 3 billion jin. To combat drought, the province sowed 70 million mu of dry land crops, which increased their output by 7 billion jin in the past 2 years. With the application of agrotechnology to the cultivation of grain crops, the application of technology to other economic crops was also intensified accordingly.

The popularization and application of agrotechnology involved many departments of industry, agriculture, commerce, and education, and required the support and cooperation of all quarters. Therefore, the party committees at all levels in Sichuan Province have created favorable work conditions with respect to economic policies, technical personnel, and material resources. For whatever was necessary to popularize agrotechnology, they always motivated the relevant trades to cooperate willingly, produce what was required, sell them at low prices, and ensure good quality and ample supply.

The Sichuan provincial party committee also gathered the successful experiences gained by the peasants in scientific farming, asked the leading cadres, experts, and peasants to study them and sum them up, perfected them, treated them as an important component in the success of agrotechnology, and popularized them according to local conditions. Zhao Ziyang [6392 4793 7122], first secretary of the committee, constantly conducted his investigations in the rural villages, and himself summarized many good experiences of the masses in scientific farming.

9039
CSO: 4007

SICHUAN HOLDS MEETING ON WATER CONSERVANCY CONSTRUCTION

HK121246 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 10 Nov 79 HK

[Excerpts] The Sichuan Water Conservancy and Electric Power Bureau recently held a special meeting to study how to do well in promoting water conservancy construction this winter and next spring and how to implement next year's plans for water conservancy construction. The directors of all prefectural, municipal and autonomous prefectural and a small number of county water conservancy and power bureaus attended the meeting. The meeting held: To persistently implement the water conservancy construction principles of attaching major importance to launching small-scale projects, rounding-off existing projects and allowing communes and brigades to build projects themselves, strengthen management, firmly grasp practical results in the 3-year readjustment period and also further shorten the capital construction front, we must give priority to making arrangements for those rounding-off projects which cost little but produce quick and significant results this winter and next spring and also those projects for strengthening important reservoirs in a critical state. We must act according to our own capacities in building other projects. We must concentrate our efforts to fight a war of annihilation and work hard to expand the area of fields with insured irrigation for next year.

Since liberation, Sichuan has built a large number of water conservancy projects in various places and has completed building some farmland with guaranteed high and stable yield despite drought and waterlogging. This has played a significant role in changing the production conditions of agriculture and promoting the development of agricultural production. However, there have also existed the following common problems in water conservancy construction: The scale of construction projects is too large; the front is too long; projects are not fully completed; and efficiency is low. After the third plenum of the CCP Central Committee, and while implementing the principle of readjusting, restructuring, rectifying and improving the economy, the provincial authorities and some prefectural and county water conservancy and power departments have organized forces to conduct investigations and study. On the basis of obtaining a thorough understanding, they have suspended or postponed a number of construction projects and launched a number of construction projects which have good conditions, require little investment and produce quick and significant effects. They have initially scored achievements in speeding up the pace of water conservancy construction. However, judging from the province as a whole, only preliminary readjustments have been made. The problems of too many construction projects being launched and the scale of the projects being too large still urgently require further solution.

Many facts have demonstrated that to truly quicken the pace of water conservancy construction and bring into full play the effectiveness of water conservancy construction to meet the demands of agricultural development, it is absolutely essential to shorten the front. However, we should see that shortening the front does not mean that it is now unnecessary to vigorously develop water conservancy construction, and it is by no means a question of a so-called "great descent." The aim of shortening the front is to concentrate financial and material resources to fight battles of annihilation and to do a still better job in bringing into play the effectiveness of water conservancy construction.

To concentrate efforts to fight battles of annihilation, we must observe economic laws and specifically strengthen the management of construction projects.

Next year, we must further shorten the front, concentrate efforts to fight a war of annihilation and score even greater achievements. We must do an even better job in grasping the management of construction projects and enhance the labor enthusiasm of the construction units and the cadres and masses who participate in the construction projects. We must economize expenses, put an end to waste, improve work efficiency and insure the quality of the construction projects.

CSO: 4007

BONUS, COMPENSATION CONTRACTS MUST BE FULFILLED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Aug 79 p 1

[Article: "Guarantee Fulfillment of Bonuses and Compensation"; "Shifang County Adopts Measures To Implement Policies in Order to Obtain the People's Trust"; "Guarantee Fulfillment of Bonuses and Compensation for the Summer Crop Responsibility System"; "Throughout the Entire County There Are 10 Communes That Convened Mass Meetings on Fulfilling Bonuses and Compensation, and They Distributed Bonuses"]

[Text] NCNA, Chengdu, 8 Aug--The party committee of Shifang County, Sichuan Province, PRC, is correcting the erroneous tendency of a minority of accounting units in the rural areas not to implement the summer harvest crop production bonus and compensation contracts, and guarantee the fulfillment of the contracts, so that the party policies may obtain the trust of the masses.

This year, in Shifang County, over 1,000 accounting units and over 2,800 work groups have carried out the responsibility of "fixing the output, fixing work points, fixing the cost, bonuses for exceeding the production quota, and compensation for underproduction," and the accounting units signed contracts with the work groups. The establishment of the production responsibility system aroused enthusiasm among the commune members and a bumper crop was achieved this summer. After the bumper harvest, the greater portion of the work groups fulfilled or overfulfilled the quota for the "three fixings," and the account units decided to handle affairs according to the contracts and to give suitable rewards. However, a minority of accounting units were hesitant and indecisive about work groups that excessively exceeded production or did not reach the output requirements, to the point that they planned to take the contracts "and scatter them to the winds." Mass opinion was very important. The party committees of Shifang County investigated these production brigades and the work groups who were preparing to cancel contracts and discovered that some brigades and groups which included cadres or cadres' relatives performed poorly and reduced production. Some of them are cadres who are concerned that after distributing too many bonuses that system will be hard to handle. Also, some had goals set too high and they could not reach them. Others encountered difficulties in carrying out the contracts, etc. The county party committees discussed this and believe that implementing the spirit of the Third Plenary Session and putting things into effect according to the labor allocation policy is the main reason that we obtained a bumper harvest this summer. The committees believe that we must do as we say and fulfill the bonuses and compensation if we are to obtain the people's trust and further motivate the masses' enthusiasm. Because of this, the county party committees in various meetings repeatedly emphasized the importance of carrying out policies and the fulfillment of bonuses and compensation promises. As for the questions that have arisen in connection with carrying out contracts, the county party committees have sent cadres to the grass-roots level to investigate and have suggested concrete methods for solving these questions.

According to the unified plan of the county party committees, each commune party committee member convened a large brigade cadre meeting and a meeting of the production brigade leaders and work group leaders for the purpose of fulfilling contracts that have met with difficulties, to explain the meaning of implementing the production responsibility system in order to put things into effect according to the labor allocation policy, and to help cadres recognize the seriousness of carrying out contracts. Then, the commune cadres as well as the large brigade cadres immersed themselves in the brigade and group; listened to their opinion; and, in accordance with various conditions, adopted relevant measures and guaranteed the fulfillment of contracts. These measures are: 1) All groups with cadres that have reduced production and cannot fulfill their contracts must complete the cadres' ideological work and compel the cadres to take the lead in implementing the policies and guarantee the fulfillment of the bonuses and compensation. 2) As for cadres who are concerned about excess bonus money, it must be explained to them that this is a reflection of much gain from much labor, that the amount of the bonus is only a small part of the portion that exceeds the fixed output, and that the amount the collective obtains still is the larger amount, in order to relieve their worries and put into effect the bonus and compensation contracts. 3) As for the goals which were actually set too high, after discussion at a general meeting of the commune members of the accounting units, it was decided either take the average output of the preceding 3 years as the base or take the average output of each work group as the base and suitably adjust the goals, so that the bonuses and compensation could also be fulfilled. After following the above-mentioned plan, those production brigades and work groups who originally planned to cancel the contracts all insisted on handling matters according to the contracts. Presently, 10 communes have already convened general meetings on fulfilling bonuses and compensation for the summer harvest crop production responsibility system. They have distributed bonuses of more than $120,000.

9499
CSO: 4007

BRIEFS

SICHUAN COUNTY GRAIN--By the end of October, the people in Wenjiang County had fulfilled the task of grain procurement for the whole year. Through consultation, they have sold 4 million jin of grain to the state in advance. Each person in this county has provided an average of 400 jin of commercial grain to the state. After the increase of the price of grain procurement this year, the sales of rice, wheat and maize will enable each commune member to increase their income by 20 yuan. [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 11 Nov 79 HK]

CSO: 4007

HIGHER PRICES PAID FOR EXTRA-QUOTA COTTON SALES

OW030212 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 30 Nov 79 OW

[Excerpts] The Xinjiang regional people's government recently issued a supplement to a previously issued circular on a reward for sales of extra-quota cotton to the state. It reads as follows: Units eligible for receiving extra payments for extra-quota cotton sold to the state are the basic accounting units of cotton-producing communes, including production teams and production brigades, reclamation regional farms, and branch farms which have maintained an independent accounting system for handling cotton sales to the state 1976 through 1978. Collective enterprises, schools, PLA units, production teams or farms run by educated youths and educated youth centers excluded from government procurement plans are also eligible for receiving extra payment if they choose to sell any cotton planted by them to government procurement agencies.

According to the previously issued circular, if a commune member wished to sell any cotton retained by him or any cotton harvested from his private plot, he would either receive extra payment as a reward or, as an option, receive cloth ration coupons. This provision is hereby revised as follows: If a commune member chooses to sell his own retained cotton to the state, he will, in addition to receiving an extra price payment, be issued a 5-chi cloth ration coupon for each jin of such cotton sold. If a commune member chooses to sell the cotton harvested from his private plot to the state, he will only receive an extra price payment and no cloth ration coupon will be issued to him.

CSO: 4007

BRIEFS

KORLA COUNTY COTTON PROCUREMENT--From mid-October to early November, Korla County, Xinjiang, procured more than 250,000 jin of raw cotton, 20,000 jin of which were harvested from the peasants' private plots. Each jin of cotton was worth 3.24 yuan. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 30 Nov 79 OW]

XINJIANG BUMPER HARVEST--Shihezi Joint Agricultural, Industrial and Commercial Enterprise in Xinjiang has obtained a bumper harvest this year with total grain output reaching 350 million jin. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 18 Nov 79 OW]

CSO: 4007

BRIEFS

YUNNAN AGRICULTURE CONFERENCE--The Yunnan provincial CCP and revolutionary committees recently held a conference in Kunming on agricultural and sideline production. The participants inspected and summed up the situation of agricultural and sideline production in the government offices, groups, schools and factories and mines. Some 100 people took part in the conference. Also present were Li Yuan, Standing Committee member and secretary general of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee; and (Dang Zhengning), Standing Committee member of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee. The two also spoke at the conference. Since May 1979, many government offices, groups, schools and factories and mines have made full use of the fallow field to grow fruit, vegetables, grain and oil-bearing crops, cucurbit and beans and actively develop pig-raising. In distributing the agricultural and sideline products, it is necessary to implement the principle of more work for more pay. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 17 Oct 79 HK]

YUNNAN NATIONAL TIMBER SEMINAR--The Chinese Forestry Association recently held a seminar in Kunming to discuss lumbering and transport of timber. The seminar received 100 theses on lumbering and transport of timber. The participants pointed out that China is short of forests and the output of timber cannot meet demand. Increasing the output of timber is a momentous issue concerning the national economy and the people's livelihood. It is necessary to arouse the serious attention of the departments concerned. The seminar has established a full-time committee on lumbering and transport of timber. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 16 Oct 79 HK]

CSO: 4007

BRIEFS

ZHEJIANG RAINFALL--On 3 November, heavy rain fell in Hangzhou and largely throughout Zhejiang Province. In some counties over 60 mm of rainfall was registered. It was 14 mm in Hangzhou. Judging from weather conditions, the province will get more rain in the next few months. This year Zhejiang has suffered from autumn drought worse than any other year since liberation. The heavy rain of 3 November will be favorable to late rice and other crops. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 4 Nov 79 OW]

ZHEJIANG PREFECTURE JUTE HARVEST--This year, Wenzhou Prefecture of Zhejiang Province reaped a bumper harvest of jute from more than 13,000 mu of jute in the prefecture, with the total output increasing by over 50 percent. The average per-mu output reached 600 jin, increasing by 200 jin over that of last year. As of the end of October, this prefecture had procured 71,000 dan of jute, an increase of 45.9 percent over the same 1978 period. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Nov 79 OW]

ZHEJIANG COUNTY RAPESEED PRODUCTION--Pinghu County, Zhejiang, has achieved 250 jin per-mu yield of rapeseeds in the past 2 years. This year, the county has sold the state 26 million jin of marketable rapeseeds. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Nov 79 OW]

ZHEJIANG COUNTY TEA-OIL SEEDS--Changshan County, Zhejiang, reaped a bumper harvest of tea-oil seeds from its 280,000 mu of tea-oil trees this year. The total output reached 2.76 million jin, an increase of 20 percent over last year. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Nov 79 OW]

ZHEJIANG COUNTY GRAIN OUTPUT--Hangzhou, 21 Nov--The total grain output of Jiangshan County in Zhejiang Province increased from 310 million jin in 1977 and 334 million jin in 1978 to over 400 million jin this year, increasing by 125 million jin over that of 1976. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0313 GMT 21 Nov 79 OW]

ZHEJIANG SILKWORM COCOONS--This year Deqing County, Zhejiang, has turned out 152,500 sheets of silkworm eggs with each sheet producing an average of 73 jin of cocoons. The total output of silkworm cocoons exceeds 111,500 dan, topping last year by 28,900 dan. The county has 33,600 mu of mulberry fields. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Nov 79 OW]

PUJIANG COUNTY COTTON HARVEST--Pujiang County, Zhejiang, has reaped a bumper harvest from its 6,105 mu of cotton fields, with per-mu ginned-cotton yield of 155 jin 6 liang, topping last year by 11.3 percent. As of 10 November, cotton farmers had sold 8,640 dan of cotton, up 1,081 dan from last year's figure. Due to the increased cotton production, the county's income from cotton topped last year by 430,000 yuan. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Nov 79 OW]

LISHUI PREFECTURE AFFORESTATION--In the past 3 years, Lishui Prefecture, Zhejiang, has afforested 345,000 mu of land and has annually delivered to the state 130 million jin of marketable grain. At present the prefecture has 1.2 million mu of timber forests, 1.43 million mu of economic forests and 950,000 mu of bamboo. This year it has fulfilled the state timber output plan of 341,000 cubic meters, accounting for 60 percent of the provincial plan for timber for export. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Nov 79 OW]

YEAREND DISTRIBUTION--The Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee held a telephone conference on 22 November, calling on leading cadres throughout the province to organize agricultural, food, banking and financial departments and commune and brigade enterprises to do a good job in yearend distribution. A leading comrade of the provincial agriculture office spoke at the telephone conference, pointing out that with a good harvest and the increased purchase prices for farm and sideline products, the income of collectives and individual commune members will all be higher this year. He called for proper handling of the relations between the state, the collective and the individual. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 25 Nov 79 OW]

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